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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,971—New Series.
BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th Feb.
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
					Saturday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

8th February	8th March	19th April
22nd ,,	22nd ,,	3rd May
	5th April	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Apl. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE (extra)	G. Covacich	2,863		15th Feb. 1893.
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,833	500	22nd ,, ,,
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 5, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	11th Feb.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	15th ,,
ARMENIA	3,395	W. C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	27th ,,
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland fro Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

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Agents
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 23, 1893.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 11th February, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 5th February, at 11 a.m., or thereafter on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. NEVASA, 2,950 tons, on the 9th February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th February, 1893. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

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TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

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'Neath the thatching of your pate,
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You will not have long to wait.

IF your hair is slowly thinning,
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To secure a safe prescription
And prevent its dropping out.

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For a cranium's best int'rest
Once a week we must shampoo.

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Use KEMP'S well-known HAIR DOUCHE too,
It will crown itself with glory,
And your head with hair renew.

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Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

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Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

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Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

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WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.

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We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.

Price As. 8 per doz. Syrup Waters 12 As. per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*

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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
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Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
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PROGRAMME:—

1 Piano Solo.........Old Black Joe (Pharaphrase) ....Charles Gimble.
MR. A. J. D'SOUZA.
2 Song..................The Diver ....Loder.
MR. THELENBERG.
3 Song..................Up to Date..................H Taylor.
MR. H. TAYLOR.
4 Violin Solo ......Cavatina ....J Raff.
MR. J. GRAFFE.
5 Song..................By the Fountain ......Stephen Adams.
MISS WALLER.
6 Song ....Dear Heart ....Tito Mattei.
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
7 Violin Solo.........
MR. A. C. SCHNEIDER.
INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.
1 Piano and Concertina Solo
MESSRS. CARROLL AND PILLOW.
2 Song ....
MRS. FLYNN.
3 Song ....Anchored ....Michael Watson.
MR. S. L. MORLEY.
4 Song ....Vesper Voices.........Wesley Deans.
MR. H. COATES.
5 Violin Solo.........Romance ....Swenasen.
MR. J. G AFFE.
6 Song ....An Evening Song ....Blumenthal.
MISS WALLER.
7 Song..................Father O'Flynn ....Stanford.
MR. THELENBERG.
8 Song ....
MRS. FLYNN.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

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Special Trams will be in waiting.

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AT
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL,
AT 5 P.M.
On FRIDAY, 10th Feb., 1893,
IN AID OF THE
BAI AWABAI BHOWNUGGREE HOME FOR NURSES.
MUSICAL RIDE AND TENT-PEGGING
By the Governor's Body-Guard.
TABLEAUX VIVANTS.
H. E. the GOVERNOR'S BAND will be IN ATTENDANCE.
ADMISSION: Rs. 5.
Tickets to be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH.........	Swan......	3190	About 18th Feb.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd. Feb. 1893.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the W. I. T. Club will be held at the Grand Stand, Mahaluxmi, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th February, at 8-30 A. M.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

25th January, 1893.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

G. B. SCRIVEN, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment.

THOMAS SAYERS, late of Bandora, and late Proprietor of Temple Bar Hotel, Bombay.

JOSHUA HOLT, late Surgeon-Captain, Indian Medical Service, attached to the 1st Duke of Connaught's Own Bombay Lancers.

MARIAM BEEBEE (widow of Sindhi Abd-us-Suttar Chowdari), late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.

WILLIAM HERBERT FRASER HONEYBONE, late Moulder, North-Western Railway, Sukkur.

JOHN WRIGHT, late Boilermaker, on the North-Western Railway, Sukkur.

HENRY CHARLES ALEXANDER, late Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal.

F. B. LINDSAY, late Assistant Engineer, Southern Maharatta Railway.

AUGUSTUS WITTS, late of Shahabad Locomotive Foreman, G. I. P. Railway.

WILLIAM TOOLE *ALIAS* NAYLOR, late of London European Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the asses of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office: High Court, Bombay, 6th February, 1893.

J. NEUBERG,
Cigars and Cheroots,
Indian and Foreign.
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Egyptian Cigarettes,
of finest qualities,
BOMBAY.

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Smoking Tobaccos
of all Brands,
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J. NEUBERG,
Photographic Materials,
Dry Plates, &c.,
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J. NEUBERG,
Bent Wood Furniture,
Best makers and newest shapes.
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Table Linen,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)
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J. NEUBERG,
Folding Tables and Camp Cots,
Carpets, Bath Tubs.
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Cooking and
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.
Enamelled Iron Ware,
Luncheon Baskets.
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE PICTURES, which the NOTED TRAVANCORE ARTIST RAVI VURMA is sending to the CHICAGO EXHIBITION, are on view for a few days at our NEW PREMISES, SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET.

THACKER & Co., LD.

NOTICE.

ON and AFTER THIS DATE the BUSINESS of The CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA, LIMITED, will be carried on under the name and style of The MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

Bombay, 4th February, 1893.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. G. FIDLER,
Manager.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHATOORBH OJ LALLJI, late of Kutch Bhuj, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

GOMTIBAI, one of the widows of the said deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 1st Day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 1st Day of February, 1893.

Messrs. JANARDHAN & ARDESHIR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 161 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
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COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET SES FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
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VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
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MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
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WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
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GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

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ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, Stoneware Pipes and Junctions, Iron, Brass, Cast Iron, Coal Ashes, Tents, Dog-cart, Fire Escapes, &c.

Under instructions from H A Acworth, Esq, C S, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road, near the Crawford Market, on THURSDAY, the 16th February, 1893, at 1-30 p.m., the following:—

A number of stoneware pipes, bends, junctions, flap traps, brass cocks, spindles, coupling ferrules, pickaxes, powras, scrapers, spanners, files, tools, gratings, locks, leather, canvas and suction hoses, baskets, rammers, buckets, poles, yokes, ropes, street gas lamps, dog-cart, fire escapes, refuse bins, old latrine, record press, tins, woods, casks, tubs, lead, wrought and cast iron, fire bars, iron drums, tapes, tents, naves, brass nozzles, gauges, scales, weights, old tire bars, wheels, ladders, boxes, coal dust and coal ashes at N S Pumping Station, Carnac Bunder.

Also on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1893, at 2 p.m., at Bellasis Road Depot, a quantity of cast iron scrap, and at 3-30 p.m., at Chinchpoogly W W Stores, a quantity of cast iron scrap.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 6, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 14th February, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood french-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany grand square Piano, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of R. GRITZ, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Apollo House, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a first-rate mahogany cottage Piano by Soundy and Co., Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich English carpets, &c., &c., the property of J. C. GARDINER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 6, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

HANDSOME CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, to close account.

1 English-built park phaeton with moveable coach box.
1 English-built buggy by Silk and Son.
1 English-built mail phaeton by Kesterton.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 strong office shigram with a grey arab horse, quiet and fast, and a set of harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey white and colored piece-goods and the following:—

1 mahogany French Billiard table.
1 four-light billiard-lamp.
1 mahogany Semi-grand Pianoforte.
41 sets of wash-hand furniture.
On account of the concerned—
40 hogsheads of Dawson's beer.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Jeeva Noor Mahomed—
1657-H J N—½—2 bales army cloth, ex s s Kirby Hall.

AT 2 P.M.

1 grey Arab horse, about 15 hands, believed to be sound, goes in harness and saddle, fast mover.
1 bay Arab horse, 14½ high, 5 years old, goes in harness and saddle, fast mover.
1 new strong built victoria on Cee springs.
1 strong serviceable open carriage.
1 handsome double seated brougham.
1 light serviceable dogcart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 467 of 1889.

Mirza Hoosein Khan, Mirza Hassan Khan, and Bibi Nayaz Khatoon, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Oomercarry, outside the Fort ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Goverdhundas Purmanundas, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalkadevi Road, and Anandrao Venayeck, also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at New Wady, Executors of the last will, and testament of the late Purmanundas Jeewandas, and Bibi Begum Jehan, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at house No. 102, Oomercarry, Jail Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

The following immoveable property will be put up for sale without reserve by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, attorneys for the 1st and 2nd defendants, and the Commissioners appointed for the purpose in pursuance of the direction contained in the final decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 21st day of July 1892.

LOT NO. 1.

A piece of Fazendari land, situate without the Fort in Oomercarry at the Corner of Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 283 square yards or thereabouts which area includes half of the adjoining Jail Road North Cross Lane, together with the messuages and out houses standing thereon and in occupation of a tenant of Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT NO. 2.

A piece of fazendari land on the side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 717 square yards, which area includes half of the adjoining part of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, which piece of land adjoins Lot No. 1., together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon and in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT NO. 3.

A piece of Fazendari land on the west side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 665 square yards or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining moiety of Jail Road, North Cross Lane, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and which piece of land adjoins Lot No. 2, and is in the occupation of Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT NO. 4.

A piece of Fazendari land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 178 square yards or thereabouts, together with a stable thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT NO. 5.

A piece of Fazendari vacant land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 66 square yards, and adjoining Lot No. 4, and is in the occupation of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT NO. 6.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 213 square yards, which area includes half of the adjoining said Jail Road Cross Lane, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT NO. 7.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 812 square yards, or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and joins Lot No. 6, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT NO. 8.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road North CrossLane, containing 716 square yards, or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and adjoins Lot No. 7, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of the abovenamed defendant, Bibi Begum Jehan.

LOT NO. 9.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 597 square yards or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and this lot joins Lot No. 8, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esquire.

The above description is not guaranteed to be correct or complete, but full particulars and plans of the properties can be obtained on application to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, the Commissioners appointed as aforesaid or to Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq., Attorney for the plaintiffs or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr Fuzulbhai Peroo Virjee, Furniture Merchant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at Gowalia Tank Road, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., the whole of his very valuable stock-in-trade, consisting of entire suits of superior made drawing, dining, bedroom, and office furniture of the latest design and excellent workmanship, magnificent drawing room chiffoniers and cabinets, handsome almyras, handsome marble figures representing four seasons, strong office shigram, grey carriage horses and harness, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, February 6, 1893.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT No. 106 OF 1891.

SETIBA BALLARAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kamatipoora 3rd Street by his mother and next friend LAXIMIBAI, wife of BALLARAM RAMJI........................ Plaintiff.

vs.

BHIMABAI, widow of RAMJI SETTIBA, and MARUTI RAMJI, both of Bombay Hindoos, residing at Kamatipoora 3rd Street in house No. 91, the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the said RAMJI SETTIBA and VITHABAI and NIRABAI, also of Bombay Hindoos, residing in house No. 91 aforesaid.... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of January 1892, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Ramji Setiba, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died in Bombay, on or about the Tenth Day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within One Calendar Month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 16th day of January 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Poorandhar Commissariat of MEAT for one and three years, from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894 and 1896, at station Poorandhar, and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona, and the Commissariat Agent, Poorandhar, hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer, at Poona and Poorandhar, up to 1-30 P.M., on the 10th February 1893, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office at Poona and Commissariat Agent, Poorandhar, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officer at Poona and Commissariat Agent, Poorandhar, up to 4 o'clock P.M., on the 9th idem. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender Forms.

3. Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

3a. Meat Agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to Tender, and if their Tenders are accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Meat."

5. The Tender must be for the supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be stated for the supply in camps and on command, without which Tenders will not be attended to. Government shall have the power to accept or reject a Tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with earnest-money * The Receipt may be for currency-notes or cash. in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt* for Rs. 190. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of stations and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

STATIONS.		Estimated Quantities for one year.
Commissariat Division. Station Poorandhar	Beef	50,000 pounds.
	Mutton......	18,000 pounds.

B. L. P. REILLY, Major, A. C. G.,
Chief Commissariat Officer.

Chief Commissariat Office: Poona, 25th January 1893.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Sattara Commissariat of MEAT for one and three years, from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894 and 1896, at station Sattara, and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona, and the Commissariat Warrant Officer at Sattara, hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer, at Poona and Sattara, up to 1-30 P.M., on the 10th February 1893, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office at Poona and Commissariat Warrant Officer, Sattara, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officer at Poona and Commissariat Warrant Officer, Satara, up to 4 o'clock P.M., on the 9th idem. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender Forms.

3. Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

3a. Meat Agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to Tender, and if their Tenders are accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Meat."

5. The Tender must be for the supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be stated for the supply in camps and on command, without which Tenders will not be attended to. Government shall have the power to accept or reject a Tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with earnest- * The Receipt may be for currency-notes or cash. money in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt* for Rs. 180. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

Memorandum of stations and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

STATIONS.		Estimated Quantities for one year.
Commissariat Division. Station Sattara............	Beef	60,000 pounds.
	Mutton..	24,000 pounds.

B. L. P. REILLY, Major, A. C. G.,
Chief Commissariat Officer.

Chief Commissariat Office: Poona, 25th January 1893.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Ahmednagar Commissariat of MEAT for one and three years, from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894 and 1896, at station Ahmednagar, and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona, and Commissariat Officer, Ahmednagar, hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer, at Poona and Ahmednagar, up to 1-30 P. M., on the 10th February 1893, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office at Poona and Commissariat Officer, Ahmednagar, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officer at Poona and Commissariat Office, Ahmednagar, up to 4 o'clock P. M., on the 9th idem. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender Forms.

3. Seals of tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

3a. Meat Agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to Tender, and if their Tenders are accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Meat."

5. The Tender must be for the supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be stated for the supply in camps and on command, without which tenders will not be attended to. Government shall have the power to accept or reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with earnest-money * The Receipt may be for currency-notes or cash. in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt* for Rs. 720. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of Stations and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

Stations.		Estimated Quantities for one year.
Commissariat Division. Station Ahmednagar	Beef	2,24,800 pounds.
	Mutton...	77,900 pounds.

B. L. P. REILLY, Major, A. C. G.,
Chief Commissariat Officer.

Chief Commissariat Office: Poona, 25th January 1893.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for SUPPLY of the undermentioned ARTICLES required by the Poona Cantonment Committee, commencing from 1st April 1893, and ending 31st March 1894.

(a) Stationery.
(b) Disinfectants.
(c) Petty Conservancy supplies, such as brooms, baskets, &c.
(d) Kerosine oil (brand or brands to be named by tenderer) for Public lighting.
(e) Petty supplies for Public Lighting.
(f) Supply of bullocks and drivers for rubbish, Night Soil, Cesspool, and Water carts.
(g) Supply of rations for European and Native Patients, Contagious Diseases Hospital, as per Government Scale.
(h) Supply of Calves for Vaccination.
(i) Supply of Wood, Iron, and other articles.

2. Documents showing the conditions to be complied with by the person whose tender is accepted, may be seen at, or obtained on written application on prepayment of answer, on application to the Secretary, Cantonment Committee Office, Poona.

3. Blank forms of tender canlbe obtained at the Secretary's Office, Poona Cantonment Committee, at 8 annas each.

4. Tenders must be sent so as to reach the Office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, not later than 12 noon on the 15th February, 1893.

5. The sum of Rupees 10 in cash must accompany each tender as earnest-money.

6 A sum equal to not less than 1-12th of the annual value of the contract must be deposited within one month from the date of acceptance of the tender as security for the fulfilment of the contract in the event of the tender being accepted.

7. The earnest-money will be forfeited to the Government, and the provisional acceptance of a tender IPSO FACTO revoked if the security, hereby required, is not deposited on or before the date mentioned above.

8. The undersigned will refuse to receive any tender unless it be submitted in a sealed cover, bearing such superscription as shall enable him to clearly understand what contract the tender is for.

9. The undersigned will refuse to accept any tender which is not accompanied by a declaration that the person making it does not belong to, and is not directly or indirectly connected with the service of the Cantonment Committee or of the Government. If any such declaration is found to be untrue, any contract based on the tender will be liable to rescission by the undersigned, and the contractor will have no claim to compensation in respect of such rescission.

10. All tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 12 noon on the 15th February 1893.

11. The authority to accept a tender rests in the Cantonment Magistrate, who will, at his discretion, accept the highest or lowest, or any other tender, or reject any, or all tenders submitted.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee and Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

Poona, January 1893.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CLUB, will be held in the CLUB HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 27th February, 1893.

W. D. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on Saturday, the 25th February, 1893, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

21st January, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 376 OF 1889.

KOOLSAMBIBI, widow of the late AHMED SHAH MAHOMED of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, by her son and constituted Attorney OOMER AHMED, both residing in Hassan Khan Khalifa Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

AHMED MAHOMED of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Butcher Street, without the Fort, Ebrahim Chand, in his own right and as one of the heirs of CHANDBIBI and KOOLSAMBIBI, one of the heirs of the said CHANDBIBI, residing at Hassan Khan Kulifa Street, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 9th January, 1892., Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Fatmabai, wife of Ahmed Mahomed, late of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, intestate in the pleadings in the above Suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the Second Day of September in the Christian Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within One Calendar Month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 23rd day of January, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. PHILLIPS, a Banker's widow, also TRAINED NURSE, is anxious to receive CHILDREN to BOARD and EDUCATE with her own. Her house is in a most healthy part of St. Leonards-on-Sea (South Coast.) Parents may be sure of having every refinement and comfort. References may be had from Doctors and Patients who have resided in the Colonies. Terms 100 Guineas a year. Doctors visit and report to Parents twice a year. Address Mrs. PHILLIPS, 28, Charles Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

WANTED.

WANTED,

FOR the Poona Cantonment Committee, an EXECUTIVE OFFICER, to be under the direct control of the Secretary, and to assist that officer in the supervision of Conservancy Accounts and General Administration of the Cantonment.

He must be a man of active and business habits, able to ride, thoroughly acquainted with accounts and the usual routine of an office, and the principles of Sanitation.

Pay Rs. 300 per mensem, with an allowance of Rs. 25, per mensem, as carriage allowance.

Pay, subject to approved service, to rise by yearly increments of Rs. 20, to a maximum salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.

Intending applicants should forward with their testimonials in original (which will be returned) a certificate of birth, duly authenticated by a Magistrate.

The successful candidate will be required to give security to the extent of Rs. 2,000, which security will have to be of the class mentioned in Section 39, New Cantonment Code, published in General Orders of the Government of India, No. 634, dated 1st July, 1892.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th February, 1893.

The selected candidate will be required to take up his duties on the 1st April, 1893.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Poona, 26th December, 1892.

FOR SALE.

SALE NOTICE.

STORES AND WINES.

COMMENCING from 3rd February, at 10 A. M., and continuing for a few days. The Godown Stock of the Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, Ld., at Kallian Street, Frere Road, facing entrance to Prince's Dock. (Tram to door.)

CONDITIONS:
Stores sold in Dozens.
Wines and Spirits in Half Dozens.

All for CASH ONLY, and buyers to arrange their own delivery at time of purchase.

Rare opportunities for Families, Large Consumers, Dealers, etc.

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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincides exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

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All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

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April 13, 1892.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances mayalso be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Justices' Election of a Councillor.
Departure of the Rajah of Cochin, Victoria Terminus.
Conversazione, Bombay Art Society, 9-30 p.m.
Vol. Artillery Camp, Mahaluxmi.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd:—Preston (s), from Barry. On the 4th:—Pemba (s), from Busreh; Kapurthala (s), Karachi; and Clio (s), Hull. Yesterday:—Inchdune (s), from Cardiff; Bormida (s), Hongkong; and Mirzapore (s), Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 4th:—Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf; Thibet (s), China, &c.; Siam (s), Aden; Benedick (s), Rangoon; and Warora (s), Galle. Yesterday:—Afghan (s), for Marseilles; and Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—H. M. S. Pollock, and the s. s. Hooscince, entered; and the s.s. Kaveri left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Arab entered; and the s.s. Thibet and Warora left the dock on Saturday.

BOMBAY FOX HOUNDS.—The Bombay Fox Hounds will hunt at Wankola, on Thursday next, the 9th inst., instead of Wednesday, the 8th.

A MISSING BOY.—Sittaram Sadashiv, residing at Kandawady Lane, reported to the police, that a boy named Krishna, who was staying with him, ran away on the 31st ultimo. The boy is aged twelve years, and has, on his person, ornaments, valued at Rs. 20.

MUSIC AT THE CONVERSAZIONE FINE ARTS SOCIETY.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Conversazione Fine Arts Society, this evening, at 9-30 p.m., the following programme:—

Overture	Sommernachts-Traum	Mendelssohn
Grand Selection	Tannhauser	Wagner
Fantasia	Stradella	Flotow
Grand Scene	La Benediction des Poignards	Meyerbeer
Allegretto Scherzando from 8th Symphony		Beethoven
Selection	Favorite Airs	Schuman
Valse	Ma belle Adoree	Roy

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Valiant	Warwick Moore.
Dance Brazilian	Habanera	F. Dorso.
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow	Poul De Loetz.
Valse	Phantome	Gung'l
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan.
Polka	Country Bumpkins	Arthur E. Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the String Band, 5th Bombay L. I., at 8 this evening, at and after dinner:—

March	Hoch Habsburg	Kral.
Redowa	Ceres	J. Riviere.
Overture	Cleopatre	Blancheteu.
The Zingari Queen	(Cornet solo) Tarantella	Waite.
Valse	Will you Dance with me	Nicholls.
Old Virginia	American Barn Dance	Harban.
Grand Selection	Chilperic	Herve.
Noel	Christmas Carol	Adam.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—Prows Nos. 2626 and 2505, while under sail yesterday afternoon in the harbour, collided with each other off Carnac Bunder. The former was laden with several barrels of chalk to be delivered on board a k tia, lying in the harbour, bound for Mandvie, while the latter vessel was returning from a ship, and proceeding towards Carnac Bunder. The empty vessel collided with the laden vessel, and struck her at the stern port quarter, when she sank immediately. The crew, however, of the sunken vessel got safe on shore.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Thakordwar Road, touching the death of Peethee, a Hindu girl, aged eleven years. Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, the deceased went to a well near her house and as she was drawing up a bucket of water from the well lost her balance and fell into the water. An alarm was raised by a man, who was washing his clothes at a stand pipe, near the well. The well was dragged, and her dead body was brought out in about half-an-hour. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

A BAND OF GAMBLERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, on Saturday, Inspector Butterfield charged Burkat Ali Fateh Ali and fourteen others with gambling in a common gaming house, at Falkland Road, with dice, money, and cards on the 3rd instant. The first ~~accused was also charged with keeping a~~ common gaming house. Mr. Butterfield, in consequence of certain information received, went to the room of the first accused. He found all the accused gambling with dice, cards, and money, and took them into custody. The Magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 20, or in default, to two weeks' imprisonment, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Naseeban, a Mahomedan woman, living at Grant Road. The deceased kept a *pan supari* shop, and was addicted to drink. Her servant Rahimtula was also addicted to drink. On the 24th ult.. at about 10 p.m., one Ahmed Abdula, who was standing in the compound of the Bombay Theatre heard an alarm of fire in deceased's room, and on going there he found the doors closed. He looked through between the cracks and saw flames in the room. He forced open the doors and saw the deceased sitting on a bench with her clothes in flames, while Rahimtula was tearing away her clothes. They were both drunk; the shop lamp was lying broken on the floor and the kerosine it contained was in flames. Ahmed also assisted Rahimtula in tearing away the clothes of the deceased. She was much burnt and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Saturday night. The jury returned a verdict that the cause of death was burns, which the deceased received by accidentally knocking down a hanging lamp on herself while in a state of drunkenness.

CAUSING HURT WITH A STICK.—Before Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Ramdin Shanker and Rajubhai Appabhai were charged with causing hurt to one Ebhrahim Abdulla by means of sticks. The complainant is the owner of a chawl, situate at Arthur Road, and the first accused was a tenant there. Some time ago the accused had left the chawl without paying the rent. On the 25th ultimo, the two accused went to the house of a friend, living in the house of the complainant. The complainant told the first accused not to enter his chawl at all. While the accused and the complainant were thus squabbling with each other, the second accused came up to the spot and struck complainant on the head and shoulders. He fell down, and the first accused gave him some more blows on his face and body. The complainant was rendered unconscious, and removed to J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for eight days. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 40 each, or in default to suffer each one month rigorous imprisonment. A sum of Rs. 20 was ordered to be paid to the complainant from the amount of the fine, if recovered.

GOA NEWS.—The Governor of Damaun in his report says, that Mario Larco, of the village of Marcal, has been taken away by a gang of the people of Ajar, and has not been heard of since.—Somlo Mudio has been killed and Lallo Bagio wounded, in attempting to rob the treasury.—The Mixed Committee, which was appointed to adjust indemnity to the proprietors of the salt-pans in Portuguese-India have had forty-two sittings, the work lasting from 8th August to 21st December, 1892. The claims which were proved were accepted by the Committee, and the following adjustment was unanimously agreed upon:—For Ilhas, Rs. 57,972; for Bardez, Rs. 674; for Pernem, Rs. 1,466; for Salsette, Rs. 27,970; and for Damaun, Rs. 43,056.—The distillery of Assolna has been destroyed by fire, and in the conflagration a child of the guard, four years old, lost its life. During the first three weeks of January last, there were one hundred and fifty cases of small-pox in Pangim. Notwithstanding the efforts of Dr. V. P. Ribeiro, whom the Government have specially deputed to attend small-pox patients, the epidemic has been rapidly spreading owing to the non-vaccination of the people.—Lieutenant A. A. S. Miranda, an artillery officer, has been appointed the Director of the Technical School, lately created in Goa.

A NATIVE NAUTCH PARTY.—Rao Bahadur Purbhudass Kissondass Modi entertained his friends to a nautch party last Friday, in honour of his son's wedding, which took place yesterday. The European friends of Mr. Purbhudass were supplied with refreshments, while the native gentlemen were treated to spiced milk and *pan-suparee*. As the guests left, they were presented with garlands of flowers, nosegays, rose-water, &c. The dancing of a skilful nautch girl amused the company present, especially the American tourists to India. Among those present were Mr. R. C. Chapman, Mr., Mrs., and Misses McNab, and sons, Messrs. Thomson, Stevens, Willie, Ralph, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Ballantine, Miss Pease, Miss Eva Ballantine, Miss Blanche, Messrs. Bhaskerrao Balcrushnajee Pitale, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Vundravandas Purshotumdas and sons, Damoder Thackersey Mooljee and son, Damoderrao Balcrushnajee Pitale, Hurkissondass Narotumdass, Shamrao; Bhasker, Dhurumsey Morarjee Gocouldass, Tribovandass Mungaldass Nuthubhai, Vamanrao Damodherjee, Edulje Rustomjee Reporter, Pandurang Ballall, Venayekrao Balcrushnajee, Rustomjee Jamsetjee Ashburner, Bhawoo Ramchunderjee and sons, Choonilal Panalal, Mr. and Mrs. Burbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth, Messrs. Tomkins, B. Lavitte, R. H. Webb, H. Graham, and many others. Master Nagindass, the bridegroom, was introduced to the assembled guests. The residence and the shaminna accommodating the guests were well illuminated, and the singing continued till the early hours of the morning. Yesterday's marriage procession and other ceremonials were all conducted in good style.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Minutes of Trustees' Meeting of the 31st ultimo:—

Read letter from Mr. W. M. Humphrey, 2nd grade Pilot, dated 13th August, 1892, addressed to the Traffic Manager, requesting that an extra-room with a small bath-room attached, may be built over the porch in front of the Port Trust house which he occupies at Arthur Bunder and offering to pay additional rent for the increased accommodation. The Chairman explained that certain alterations were sanctioned some time ago on the understanding that the rent would be correspondingly increased, but the work was not then done apparently because Mr. Humphrey did not agree to pay the higher rent; that he now agrees to pay, but it appears that he wants further alterations made; and it is proposed accordingly to defer consideration until a complete estimate of the cost can be prepared.

Resolution.—Consideration deferred.

Read letter from the Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, dated 3rd December, 1892, stating that the s. s. Arroyo in April last landed in Bombay 139 cases window glass, which should have been forwarded to Busreh, but the agents of the steamer having neglected to do this the cases were removed to the Queen's warehouse; that the shippers having communicated with the B. I. S. N. Company they have cleared the cases paying all dues; that the Port Trust fees on the consignment amount to Rs. 199-1-6 and asking that in the special circumstances of the case the Trustees' sanction may be obtained to a refund of some portion of the charges. Read memo by the Traffic Manager, dated 20th January, 1893, reporting that the cases were landed at the docks in April last and warehoused as unclaimed goods; that in September they were removed to the Queen's warehouse, as they were unclaimed for more than four months, and that it is for the Trustees to decide whether the circumstances of the case warrant any refund of charges. Read minute by the bunders' committee recommending that as a matter of grace Rs. 45, being about half the difference between the unclaimed and duty-paid rates, be remitted.

Resolution.—Under the exceptional circumstances of the case one-half the extra charge for rent, namely Rs. 45, may be refunded.

Submitted note by the Chairman dated 19th January, advising with reference to the discussion at the Trustees' meeting of 24th instant, in regard to widening the road approach to the proposed new pier at Ballard Road; that for reasons explained the Trustees should not entertain such a project. The paper having been circulated was not read. Read Trustees' minutes thereon.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Submitted Supplementary Estimate, No. 1 for 1892-93, prepared in accordance with the Port Trust Act for submission to Government for various works sanctioned by the Trustees and not provided for in the Original Budget Estimates. It increases the expenditure in Part I, Section I, Victoria Dock Works, Capital from Rs. 46,282 to Rs. 73,782; in Part I, Merewether Dry Dock, Capital it provides for an expenditure of Rs. 21,034 in Part I, Section II, New Works (ordinary), Capital, the expenditure is increased from Rs. 39,662 to Rs. 1,14,840; and in Part II Port Department, from Rs. 2,20,340 to Rs. 2,33,539.

Resolution.—To be submitted for the formal sanction of Government.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 8th December, 1892, requesting permission to provide in the budget for 1893-94 for the following works and plant:—Open shed west of Malet Basin to be extended one bay further north so as to utilize a waste corner of unoccupied ground, Rs. 600; Kitchen attached to the Port Trust building, No. 47, at Mazagon Reclamation to be renewed, Rs. 630; Bath-room be to built outside the quarters over the boiler-house Prince's Dock Engine-house, Rs. 157; Boiler-house at the Victoria Dock two openings to be made in the walls, of one to give ventilation and carry off heat over the boilers, and the other for ventilation and access to the accumulator tower, [illegible] Accumulator tower, Rs. 75; Wharf east of the communication passage and between bridge racers and pinstock shafts to be paved, Rs. 1,800; Wharf between No. 13 shed and the crane rails at Victoria Dock to be paved, complaint having been made that the rough metal on the wharf damages the covering of bales and piece-goods, Rs. 3,394; Police Sepoys' Chowkey, Prince's Dock; Roof of, to be provided with teak boarding under the tiles, Rs. 295; Godown at Arthur Bunder, No. 155, double tiles on, to be replaced by Mangalore tiles, so as to reduce the weight to suit the iron work, which is considerably reduced in section, Rs. 1,557; Junglewood fence round the land leased to Messrs. Heeramaneck and Co. having past repairs to be replaced by the fencing from the site of the Bankshall at Apollo Bunder, Rs. 120; Goods siding at Sassoon Dock to be renewed, Rs. 1,620; Officers' and Ladies' quarters on the upper floor of the Troops' shed, Sassoon Dock, Dealwood ceiling of the, to be renewed, Rs. 670; a new slotting machine for the workshops, Rs. 7,000; Plates forming the floor of the first 20 cranes in Prince's Dock to be renewed as necessary, Rs. 3,500; Urinals two, to be provided at the workshops, Rs. 150; Frame plates required for the north and south wharves, Victoria Dock, Rs. 4,740; Wharf in front of the chain test house to be paved, Rs. 632; one road scraping machine, Rs. 480; one road sweeping machine, Rs. 830, required for use in the Docks.

Resolution.—(Item 1). The extension proposed will utilise a waste corner and will bring in a revenue of ten per cent. even if occupied for only half the year. The estimate which amounts to Rs. 600 including paving, may be included in the Budget as a charge against Revenue. (Item 2). This expenditure does not appear advisable. The rent realized is only Rs. 240 per annum; it costs Rs. 151 per annum to repair the house and special repairs to the roof costing Rs. 400 will shortly be required; it moreover occupies about 8 catties of land, which would bring in Rs. 40 per month for 5 or 6 months of the year if let in the same way as land immediately adjoining the house. For these reasons unless the house can be let for a higher rent it would be advisable to give the present tenant notice and sell it for removal rather than spend money in additions to it. (Items 3 and 4). Sanctioned as charges against Revenue. (Item 5). Paving the wharf east of the communication passage. This is part of the work sanctioned in T. R. No. 407, dated 8th November, 1892, for rendering the roadway across the communication passage suitable for traffic and may be sanctioned accordingly against the capital account of the Victoria Dock, after deducting Rs. 182, say Rs. 200, in the original cost of metalling the same area already debited to capital, thus:—Capital Rs. 1,600, Revenue, Rs. 200. (Item 6). Paving wharf between No. 13 shed and the crane rails. The complaints referred to by the Engineer were addressed to the Docks Superintendent, but the dock officials at the time disputed the fact that any damage arises from the cause stated. Paving in the manner suggested would, however, no doubt, be an improvement and the experiment may be tried as recommended. The cost of metalling has already been charged to capital and the correct course will be to charge the difference between the cost of metalling and the cost of paving to Capital and the balance to Revenue, thus:—Capital, Rs. 3,094, Revenue, Rs. 300. Provision may be made accordingly for this experimental portion. The Engineer should be asked for an alternative estimate for paving with patent stone and for opinion on the advisability of trying it in this position. (Item 7). Sanctioned as a charge against Revenue. (Item 8). Provision for altering the roof of No. 155 shed as proposed may be made in the budget as a charge against Revenue. (Items 9, 10 and 11). Sanctioned against Revenue. (Items 12 and 13). Sanctioned against depreciation. (Item 14). Sanctioned against Revenue. (Item 15). Sanctioned against Revenue. (Item 16). Sanctioned against Revenue. The Engineer should consider if patent stone would not be more economical and sufficiently durable, (Item 17). Sanctioned against Revenue.

Read letter from the officiating Port Officer, dated 30th January, reporting that Mr. Thomas Hill, a probationary pilot, has been examined by a departmental committee and found qualified to serve as a pilot on the Establishment and recommending that he be appointed to fill one of the existing vacancies in the 3rd Grade, and that Government be asked to publish the usual notification.

Resolution.—Mr. Thomas Hill is appointed a 3rd Grade Pilot subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 27th January, reporting, that Mr. Mirzamull Shewbux, a timber merchant erected a few years ago a semi-permanent shed at the Frere Reclamation as a shelter for coolies during the day, and has been paying Rs. 3 per mensem per 500 square feet of land occupied; that he has now asked to be exempted from rent on the ground that the shed is made use of purely as a shelter and recommending that only a nominal rental of one rupee per mensem be charged for protecting of Trustees' right on the express condition that the shed is available as a shelter by day.

Resolution.—Sanctioned with the further condition that the building must be removed immediately the Trustees require this to be done.

The following were among the papers laid on the table.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 27th Jan. 1893.	For week ending 27th Jan. 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	21	18
" out of " ..	22	24
" transported	10	16
" attended to	0	3
" warned	1	0
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.		
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	3	5
" left	6	9
" remaining in dock	9	8
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	4	7
" left	3	7
" remaining in dock	10	7

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 28th January, 1893.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S.S. Aston Hall	3,468	1 day.
S.S. Kirby Hall	2,609	1 day.
H.D. Kuphus	948-71	4 days.
H.B. Curlew	305	4 days.

THE NEW DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

DR. RUSTOM N. R. RANINA delivered the second public lecture of the season, in connection with the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Tuesday last, Mr. K. R. Kama, president of the Society, being in the chair. The topic selected for the evening was "The New Drainage System of Bombay." The lecturer commenced by stating that he would avoid all questions on which a difference of opinion exists amongst our leading citizens, as that was neither the time nor the place to discuss and decide these questions, for, said he, the new drains have already been constructed, and a great many hous-connections have also been completed. Laying aside all difference of opinion, therefore, added the lecturer, we must all, like good loyal citizens, now make a combined effort to secure the best possible results, that is to say, the greatest possible good and the least possible evil not of the new system. One of the means to that end was, said he, to spread a knowledge among the various communities of this great city, as to how the new drains are constructed and how they should be used, and it was with that object in view that he stood before the meeting that evening, so as to contribute his share towards making the new system a success as far as practicable, adding that owing to the unever level at different parts of our city, which, according to his view, might be compared to a valley between two hills, it was extremely difficult, though highly desirable, to make our sewers altogether faultless. Coming to the origin and history of drainage works, the lecturer said that Hippocratus has mentioned that in the city of Alcodoss, intermittent fever once committed great havoc, but the disease disappeared after the city was properly drained. He then referred to Dr. Sidenham's statement that centuries ago London was in the same state, whereas now fever is scarcely heard of there, and after alluding to the condition of Rome with thirty miles of the pontine marshes around it, he went on to give an interesting picture of how the old drains worked in Bombay, which were meant to convey both storm and sullage waters. The interior of the main drains, said he, was rough, they were not water-tight, nor had they the proper gradient, which, according to the lecturer, must be something like one inch in 20 feet. Dr. Ranina also deprecated the condition of open drains in certain parts of the city, as they used to overflow after every shower of rain. He then proceeded to describe the construction and advantages of the new system, and taking each part separately, explained in a very able and interesting manner the objects and uses of the syphons, gully-traps, &c., by means of diagrams specially prepared by him for the occasion. He also made some useful practical suggestions as to how these drains are to be used, in the course of which he suggested that as the drains and pipes could not be exactly adapted to the native usage and practice of clearing utensils, separate structure should be made in the *nanis* of each house, in which cooking and eating utensils might be washed of the sawdust and ashes, and after these have gravitated to the bottom, the supernatant fluid might be allowed to run through the *nanis* into the usual 2¼in. pipe; and the residue, after it had dried, could be removed to the dust-bins. By these and such other means, said he, the new system of drainage could be made to work very successfully. He concluded his lecture by thanking Mr. C. C. James, C. E. of the Bombay Municipality, for.

At the close of the lecture the chairman made a few interesting observations, and thanked the lecturer for his interesting and instructive discourse.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before RAO SAHEB GUNPUT RAO BHASKER, 2nd Judge.)

IMPORTANT DECISION FOR LEASEHOLD TENANTS.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE DAVUR VS DR. H. D. PESIKAKA.

THE plaintiff sued for Rs. 166 and costs, as the rent for September and October, 1892, at the rate of Rs. 83 per mensem, as per lease dated 28th November, 1888, wherein it was provided that the defendant should give a month's notice to vacate before the expiration of the period of the lease. The front wall of the plaintiff's house situated on the Hornby Row, near the Ripon Club, and rented by the defendant was pronounced by the Municipal authorities to be in a dangerous state, in consequence of which the plaintiff, on the 31st of August last, gave the defendant notice to vacate the house within 24 hours, failing which he said he would not be reponsible as landlord for any accident that might happen to life, limb or property belonging to the defendant. In pursuance of this notice, the defendant vacated the premises immediately, and its front wall was thereafter pulled down under orders from the Municipality. Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanjee Noarojee, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Cowasjee Bezonjee Setna.

It was urged that defendant was exonerated from payment of the rent claimed, the contract of tenancy being terminated by the plaintiff by a notice dated 31st August, 1892, and that defendant was not liable to pay the rent, the contract having become impossible and void by the house having become uninhabitable.

His Honour, in delivering judgment said:—The question for my consideration is whether the defendant vacated at plaintiff's request? There is no doubt that defendant was to be on the premises till his lease expired, but plaintiff having requested defendant as per his notice to vacate, I have to consider whether defendant was justified in leaving. Plaintiff having sent the notice he cannot ask the defendant to pay rent. I hold the defendant did not occupy the property after the notice, except that he was engaged for a reasonable time in removing his furniture from there. He did not live on the premises after the notice, and because he took his lunch in the noon-time, while his furniture was being removed during two or three days after the notice, I cannot call that occupation as contended for the plaintiff. I hold that the premises were uninhabitable after the 31st of August. Under the circumstances, I find defendant is not liable to pay rent as claimed by the plaintiff in the summons. I dismiss the suit accordingly, and award Rs. 15 as defendant's professional costs.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the parade state of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	...	2	1	...	34	39
B "	1	1	1	...	1	...	21	25
C "	...	1	1	...	3	...	28	33
D "	...	...	1	..	4	...	17	22
E "	...	..	1	1	1	...	11	14
F "	...	...	1	1	2	...	19	23
G "	1	1	2	...	4	1	33	42
H Cadets	...	...	..	...	3	3	16	22
I Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	5	21	26
K Cadets	..	...	1	...	..	...	19	20
L Cadets	...	..	...	...	4	...	60	64
Army Staff	1	..	...	2	...	..	6	9
Staff and Band	..	...	..	...	1	...	29	30
Total	4	4	8	6	24	9	314	369

The following officers were on parade, viz:—Lieut-Col the Hon'ble L H Bayley, A-D-C; Majors R S Brown, H A Acworth, and T W C Leathem (Adjutant); Captains J P Baird, F Place, Lord Colin Campbell, and J W Smith; Lieuts F W English, J P Cornforth (Quarter-master), D J Sharp, J H Ferneaux, H R H Wilkinson, and S Tomlinson; 2nd Lieuts R Snell and C C James.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Camp Mahaluximi, 6th February.

I.—The Corps will parade at 6-30 a. m. and at 5 p. m., to-day, for 10" R. M. L. gun and competition squad drill.

II.—Detail Orderly Officer: 2nd Lieut. L. J. Robertson; next for duty: 2nd Lieut. L. Penny, Orderly Sergt.: Sergt. H. G. Hyde; next for duty: Sergt. N. Randle.

III.—The General Church parade of all the Volunteer Corps in Bombay will take place on Sunday next, the 12th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) J SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

MASONIC FUNERAL SERVICE.

ON Saturday evening last, a Masonic funeral service in connection with the death of Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, C.I.E., the founder of the Cama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, was held by Lodge Rising Star of Western India, of which he was an honoured and honorary member. There was a grand gathering on the occasion of members of the native Lodges working in Bombay under both the Scotch and English Constitutions; and the most impressive solemnity marked the proceedings throughout. Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, the ruling Master of the Lodge, presided. The proceedings opened with the solemn music of the Dead March in Saul played on the harmonium; when the Master delivered an address suitable to the occasion. He next performed the funeral service in an impressive manner, being assisted therein by his two wardens, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed and Mr. K. R. Cama.

Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar then delivered the funeral oration, in the course of which he gave a sketch of the Masonic career of the late lamented Mr. Cama. He said that it was about thirty years ago, that the deceased brother, who had a pre-conceived high idea of the Craft, was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry by Mr. K. R. Cama, who was the nephew of the deceased. The fact of Mr. Pestonjee Cama joining the Lodge brought several well-known and influential members, which greatly added to the prestige of the Lodge, and much benefited the Craft, which was then in its infancy in this country. Mr. K. R. Cama, who had been a diligent and faithful follower of the Craft ever since he had seen the light of Freemasonry, conceived an idea at the time of imparting knowledge and instruction in the tenets and principles of the Craft to members who had but recently joined the Lodge, and to enable him to carry out that excellent idea, the late Mr. Pestonjee Cama laid his residence at Mazagon at his disposal for the purpose of holding instruction Lodges, and offered every other assistance with the intention of diffusing the knowledge far and wide among his co-religionists, who were the first to see the light of Freemasonry on this side of India. As long as Mr. Pestonjee was in the enjoyment of robust health, he made it his duty to attend both the instruction as well as regular Lodge meetings, and by his precept and example showed that he was a Mason by instinct and at heart, and derived peculiar pleasure in succouring the poor and relieving the distressed in a quiet and unostentatious manner, so much so, that it might truly be said that what his right hand did his left hand never knew. The Lodge by electing him some years ago an honorary member had honoured itself. He (Mr. Chichgar) knew the deceased intimately for a number of years, and he dared say that many of those present, who knew the deceased, would bear him out when he said that in all his dealings and actions, he showed himself to be a man of high moral courage and rectitude, noble aims and aspirations, and a rigid determination of purpose, which characterised his public, social and domestic career. Although the deceased had not the advantage of receiving high education and general culture, yet his strong common-sense and undaunted will and courage always stood him in good stead and enabled him to become one of the few pioneers of female education and other social, religious and domestic reforms, which had contributed to the advancement of the Parsee community to its present prosperous condition. Like all reformers, the deceased and his associates had to suffer a good deal at the hands of his illiterate co-religionists, whose horizon of vision did not extend beyond the immediate present; but he cared not for the scathing criticisms of the hour in the hope that the battles that he fought would be fraught hereafter with results, which could not but advance the community in the race of civilization and general progress. There was one great satisfaction to Mr. Cama that he lived long enough to watch some of the most satisfactory results of the seeds of progress which he had sown with his own hands. It was not with pride, but with a great and peculiar delight that he contemplated some of the fruits of his own labour. He considered it his pious duty to relieve the distressed, to support the needy and the poor, and to elevate the masses from their depth of ignorance to the height of knowing themselves and the whole creation around them. The bright, though quiet, career of the deceased taught them a good moral, that industry, honesty and probity had their own reward. The hand of Death had, no doubt, extinguished one of the most brilliant lights of their Order, and put an end to a most useful and glorious career; but they had one very great satisfaction that the deceased brother had left behind him a monument in the Cama Hospital for females and children, which would for ever eloquently speak of his benevolence and good-will to his fellow-citizens, who loved and admired him during his life-time and esteemed

Mr. K. N. Kabraji proposed that the Lodge desired to place on record its expression of grief on the death of Mr. P. H. Cama, C. I. E., who had been in his life-time an exemplary Mason, and though he had to retire from active life owing to ill-health for many years past, he had during such retirement carried out the Masonic principles of benevolence and philanthropy. In support of the proposition, Mr. Kabraji said that it had been his privilege to propose Mr. P. H. Cama an honorary member of the Lodge. His rigid observance of the principles of morality and honesty of purpose made him an example worth imitation by the present and future generations. One of the great virtues of the deceased was that he was not a self-seeking man and cared not for honours; but he practised charity and benevolence for their own sake.

Mr. D. R. Chichgar seconded the proposition, which was carried in solemn silence.

Khan Saheb Manockshaw Dhunjeeshaw Doctor proposed that the members of the Lodge sympathise with the family of the deceased in their affliction, and trusted that the Great Architect of the Universe, who in His wisdom had thought fit to visit them with such calamity, would enable them to bear the same with fortitude and patience. That letters of condolence enclosing the resolution passed by the Lodge, be sent to Mr. Dorabjee, the eldest son of the deceased, now in England, who was some time ago the honorary treasurer of the Grand Lodge of England, and Messrs. Edaljee and Nowrojee, two other sons of the deceased.

Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The Worshipful Master having thanked the visiting brethren for their presence on the occasion, the proceedings terminated.

A STUDY of the provincial imperial grants for Indian railways during the coming financial year, observes the *Pioneer*, shows how tight a hand is to be kept on expenditure, pending a solution of the current financial difficulties. The sums granted for outlay by companies working existing lines are small indeed. The East Indian will get only sixteen lakhs though it could take four times that amount, and spend it to advantage. To the Rajputana-Malwa system but Rs. 3,87,000 can be given, a sum which seems ridiculously small, considering the great extent of the line. The South Indian is fortunate in getting over eleven lakhs, but there is work requiring urgently to be completed on that railway. The Trloot line gets something under two lakhs. On open lines worked by the State similar economy has to be exercised. The Eastern Bengal, it is true, gets about 14½ lakhs, to enable the engineers to proceed with their improvements on the line; but the North-Western will only receive some thirteen lakhs and the Oudh and Rohilkhund but five. Without going further into details we may state that the expenditure by State agency, and that by companies, on open lines, is approximately the same, about 37 lakhs. Coming to lines under construction, the Government will assign 54½ lakhs to companies, the bulk of this (forty lakhs) going to the Bombay-Baroda Company for work on the Godhra-Rutlam extension, and eleven lakhs to the East Indian, to build the line to the Jherria coalfield. To the lines which the State itself is constructing the allotment will amount, in the aggregate, to over 247 lakhs. To the East Coast Railway, as the largest project, will be assigned ninety lakhs; to the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, a pressing military line, sixty; and to the Mu [illegible] ey line, in Upper Burma, forty-five. This accounts for 200 lakhs alone, so that only 47 remain for distribution among other lines. Fourteen lakhs are required for the improvement of the gradients on the North-Western Railway; and five for bridging and ballasting on the Mari-Attock strategical line, where work is to proceed slowly. Of the small balance four lakhs go for the purchase of land in Assam for the new railway in that province, and this leaves twenty-four lakhs for two projects in the North-West Provinces, the Lucknow-Benares and the Bareilly-Moradabad lines. The former will receive [illegible] lakhs, in order that the railway may be completed to Rai Bareli; and the latter three times that sum. Totalling up the figures, it appears that the imperial grants for railways in 1893-94 will be 393½ lakhs or 86 lakhs less than in the current financial year. This is as unsatisfactory as can be, but retrenchment is the order of the day, and railway construction is consequently retarded. There is some consolation in the statement that the provisional grants for irrigation will be 75 lakhs, as compared with 5[illegible] year, but the plains of the Punjab cry out for a larger allotment still, and the return they could give would justify the expenditure of 100 lakhs annually for some time to come.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CAMP.

THE fourth annual camp of this Corps commenced on Saturday and will last for a week. No. 1 company paraded at the Sir Richard Temple statue at 4-15 p.m., and proceeded by train from Church Gate Station to Grant Road, where they were joined by No. 2 company. The whole of the volunteers numbering in all about 60, then marched to the Mahalaxmi Fort. The arrangements for the week in camp are all that can be desired, and the Volunteer Artillerymen are determined to make the most of it in getting themselves ready for the several competitions that will take place during camp. After the various subdivisions had been posted to their several rooms, Sergeants Marsland and Jackson marched their detachments off for drill on the 10th R. M. L. guns, the remainder being put through company drill, which lasted about three quarters of an hour. About half-seven o'clock an adjournment was made to the mess tent, when Mrs. Connell, who has been entrusted with the commissariat arrangements, provided an excellent dinner. When dinner was over several of the members contributed both comic and sentimental songs, which kept the evening lively.

On Sunday morning the camp was up early, and a good number of the members indulged in a morning dip in the swimming baths adjacent, free admission to which had been granted to the Artillerymen when in camp.

Shortly after eleven o'clock all fell in and marched to the mess tent, where service was held, the Ven. A. G. Lewis, Archdeacon of Bombay, presiding.

The real work of the camp commences this morning, when both gun and squad drills will be freely indulged in from 6-30 to 8 in the morning, and from 5 to 7 in the evening, with another hour for gun drill from 9 to 10 p.m.

The fourth annual camp of the Corps which will be held at Mahalaxmi Fort, commenced on Saturday, and lasts until the night of the 11th. The Corps twice paraded on Saturday as follows:—No. 1 company at Sir Richard Temple's statue, Oval, at 4-15 p.m., sharp, and proceed by train from Church Gate to Grant Road Station. No. 2 company paraded at Grant Road Station at 4-30 p.m., and on the arrival of No. 1 company the Corps marched thence to Mahalaxmi Fort. In camp cots, tables, wash-hand basins and filters are provided.

PRIZE SCHEME.

The following is the prize scheme:—

Wheal Cup Competition.—Mr. Wheal's Cup.—To be competed for by detachments upon the 10-in R. M. L. gun. The winning team to be engraved upon a shield and placed upon the cup stand, the cup itself remaining in the custody of the Corps. Each member of the winning team to receive a gold medal. Each member of the second team to receive a silver medal. The supernumerary member in each team will also receive a medal. Conditions.—Names of members forming teams to be received at head-quarters or at camp not later than the 17th February. The competition to take place on the 18th February 1893, and members of the competing detachments will be required to drill together. A substitute may, however, be provided for any member unable to be present on these dates. The prizes will be adjudged on the following basis:—Points for smartness, steadiness and quietness of the detachment, combined with celerity and correctness of drill. Gun Captain's knowledge of the gun stores and the correct and efficient working thereof. Gun layer's knowledge of the principles of laying, and his smartness and accuracy in the same. Numbers not to be changed. Each detachment to consist of a gun Captain, a gun layer, 9 members, and a reserve man. The following are the winners of the cup in previous years:—

1889—25 PR. R. M. L. GUN.

1st team No. 4 Sub-division. No 1 Co.—Sergeant L Lee' Bom. S W Chart, Acting Br C E Nixon, Gr. H W Barrow, Gr. L J Robertson, Gr. J Fraser, Gr. H W Williams, and Gr. E Fraser.

No. 1 Sub-division.—No. 1 Co.—Seargeant D. A. Pinder. Bombardier K. Macaulay, Bombardier J. Beckerleg. Gunner J. A. Kirkbride, Gunner B. Thelenberg, Gunner A. E. Walker, Gunner W. Griffin, Gunner H. Burkinshaw. Gunner A. Bond, and four teams entered. Three competed.

1890—25 PR. R. M. L. GUN.

1st team No. 1 Sub-Divison.—No. 1 Co.—Sergeant D. A. Pinder, Corporal J. Beckerleg, Bombardier C. E. Nixon, Gunner, T. Pillow, Gunner A. Bond, Gunner H. G. Hyde, Gunner H. W. Williams, Gunner J. P. Watson, and Gunner H. Bromley. Four teams entered, three of which withdrew.

1891—25 PR. R. M. L. GUN.

1st team No. 4 Sub-division.—No. 1 Co.—Sergeant S. W. Chart, Corporal A. F. Turner, Bombardier W. Carter, Gunner J. Marsland, Gunner H. W. Nye, Gunner G. F. Levick, Gunner N. Randle, Gunner C. R. Jeffries, Gunner W. H. Jackson, and Gunner J. Leask.

2nd team No. 3 Sub-division.—No. 1 Co.—Sergeant J. Beckerleg, Acting Bombardier H. W. Barrow, Gunner E. Fraser, Gunner W. Mulcohy, Gunner W. Phipps, Gunner W. Knowles, Gunner W. Douglas, Gunner A. Bachman, Gunner T. N. Wright, and Gunner F. B. Stewart. Four teams entered and competed.

1892—10" R. M. L. GUN.

[illegible] Sub-division No. 3 Co.—Gunner Captain Corporal J. Marsland, Gunner Layer, Bombardier W. H. Jackson, No, 2 Gunner W. Miller, No. 3 Gunner J. Steele, No. 4 Gunner F. Baker, No. 5 Gunner W. F. Zurhorst, No. 6 Gunner J. Ingham, No. 7 Gunner R. Robertson, No. 8 Gunner J. H. Wall, No. 9 Gunner Blackwell, No. 10 Gunner V. Chart, and Reserve Gunner R. Robb.

2nd team No. 1 Sub-division.—No. 1 Co.—Sergeant D. A. Pinder, Sergeant Major J. Beckerleg, Gunner D. C. Gillespie, Corporal H. E. Hyde, Gunner T. Pillow, Gunner F. McCulloch, Gunner D. L. O'Leary, Acting Br F. J. Taylor, Gunner G. W. Claridge, Gunner C. H. Butler, Gunner C. E. Phillimore, and Gunner J. Stafford. Four teams entered and competed.

Drill and Guard Mounting Competition.—Prize.—Rs. 100 or a cup of that value. Conditions:—Squads to consist of 10 members under a N. C. O. and to be selected from sub-divisions, the competition to comprise: (a) Formation of fours. (b) Forming to the right and left, and front and rear. (c) Manual Exercise. (d) Firing Exercise. (e) Guard Mounting. Note.—This competition will take place during the camp.

CARBINE COMPETITIONS.

Sub-division team competition for Messrs. Lund, Blockley and Carter's Cup and Gold Medal presented by Sergeant D. A. Pinder for teams of 5 from sub-divisions. The cup to be held for the year by the Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the winning team. Three ranges, 7 shots at each, one sighting shot allowed at each range. The highest score made in the competition by any member of a complete team that shoots to take Gold Medal. Distances—200 yards. Standing or kneeling. 300 yards, kneeling or sitting. 500 yards, Prone. The competitions will take place during February and March. The cup was won by 1st team No. 1 sub-division No. 1 company 1891-92. (Sergeant D. A. Pinder, Corpl. H. G. Hyde, Bombr. F. J. Taylor, Gunners H. Butler and A. Bond) with 264 points. General conditions.—No member can take a prize in any competition unless he qualifies as an efficient for the year 1892-93.

CLASS FIRING.

(1) For the highest score in the annual course, Rs. 50. (2) For the second highest score in the annual course, Rs. 25. (3) For the third highest score in the annual course, Rs. 15. (4) For the highest score in the recruits' course, Rs. 25. (5) For the second highest score in the recruits' course. Rs. 10. The repetition of the practice at any range will disqualify.

MAJOR ROUGHTON'S CARBINE PRIZES.

To be fired on dates hereafter fixed. Distance—200 and 500 yards. Position—Regulation. Number of shots at each distance 7. No sighting shots. Rules—B. V. R. Association. (1) For the highest aggregate score at both ranges. Rs. 50. (2) For the highest aggregate score at both ranges at 200 yards., Rs. 25. (3) For the highest aggregate score at both ranges at 500 yards. Rs. 25. Note—In the event of either of the last two prizes in this competition being won by the winner of the aggregate score, the second scorer to take it.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

KAIRUMAS, 20th January.—After leaving their base at Lalluovas, part of the Lungleh column, returned to Lungleh. The remainder marched through Vantonga's and Doponga's village to meet the Aijal column here. At Doponga's there was a marked sulkiness on the part of that chief, who could not, or would not, pay up his fine of guns. However, he was put in the quarter guard of the 3rd Gurkhas, and a party left in his village. One hundred of the 3rd Gurkhas, and 60 military police, then marched north-east over the Von Lai Phai plateau or valley, bivouacking on the Va Var river for the night, reaching Jadunas on the 26th. This chief had considered himself inaccessible formerly, but on the approach of the column had bolted with all his people. Owing to the rain which set in heavily, the column halted in the village, and on the 29th marched four miles to Kairumas, which was also found deserted. Here the Aijal column was met. Kairumas is a village of nearly 500 houses, and is built on a magnificent site, and is almost the point where the Assam-Bengal and Burma frontier lines meet. At this point it was originally intended that the Fort White column should meet the other two. Owing to the disappearance of Kairumas' villagers no transport can yet be obtained for the Aijal people, and consequently they halt here. One hundred of the 3rd Gurkhas, with Captain Shakespear, will probably remain here for three weeks. The remainder of the South Lushai column will probably return to India as early as convenient, having marched from Lungleh in the south to Lalrhima on the northern border, and from Lalheyas on the west to Jadunas on the east, and being unlucky in having no fighting.—"Pioneer."

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THE UNIVERSITY AND THE M. B. DEGREE.

THE Bombay correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—The University quarrel I must, if possible, touch with a light hand. All the combatants there, with the exception of a stray lawyer or clergyman, are doctors; and I may be in the hands of one of them any day. I do not mean that he would not do his best to cure me, but he would be certain to preach to me, and few things are more disagreeable than preaching when brought home to the bed-side. The quarrel has been going on for ten years; and the meeting of the Senate on the 23rd instant closed a last engagement which has endured through a series of adjournments from the 16th of December last. The native graduates of the University want to be called M. B. instead of L. M. and S. Their professors, who, except on Exhibition Days, think rather poorly of the results of their own teaching, say that the old title is quite good enough for the class of men who wear it. They are willing that the University should institute a new degree of M. B., but would have for that a much higher test of general culture than is at present exacted. All that the candidate for L. M. and S. has to do in that respect, as far as the University is concerned—the Grant Medical College claims to apply a higher test—is to pass the Matriculation. It was suggested that the candidate for M. B. should begin by taking his B. A. degree. It was widely felt, however, that such a demand would tend to throw the profession into the hands of a few aged men. It takes five years to get a B.A. here, and would have taken other six to get the M.B. There was a general feeling that this was too much; and the issue was narrowed to the question of whether the preliminary test should be raised from the Matriculation to the previous (at the end of a year's study in an Arts' College) or the intermediate (at the end of two years' study in an Arts' College). The reader will perceive that the point was how much general culture—not was desirable, you cannot have too much of general culture but—should be demanded from every candidate for what will now be the ordinary medical degree of the University. The course the debate took, and the result arrived at, were alike extremely amusing. At the last adjournment it had become apparent that the majority of the Senate see no reason why a boy who has passed no higher test than Matriculation should not be allowed to commence his medical studies at once; and a motion had been carried substantively granting the desired change of title, and fixing the Matriculation as the test of general culture. The party responsible for this were perfectly willing that opportunity should be taken to revise the medical course generally. But when the Senate met on the 23rd it was apparent that the professors would have nothing to do with compromise. They bluntly called the proposed degree a "sham" one, by way of showing their own culture, and flung about adjectives like "shameful" and nouns like "dishonour." All this did not affect the voting, and amendment after amendment opposed to the popular view was disposed of. The moment came when in ordinary course the Chairman should have put the proposal, that had emerged triumphant from the discussion, to the vote as a substantive proposition. Instead of doing so he intimated his desire to leave the Chair for the purpose of submitting a resolution. As notice of motion is required by our University this step caused some excitement, which the Chairman was good enough to attempt to allay by the remark that his motion would be found to be quite in order. Unfortunately, with the Chair, he left the privileges and authority of the Chair; and the Senior Fellow installed in his place at once ruled that his motion, which turned out to be one for referring the matter to the Syndicate, was one which could not be put. The baffled orator at once tabled a motion for the dissolution of the meeting—this being a motion that can be brought forward without notice—and in language not often heard in the Bombay Senate house, drew a harrowing picture of of what might happen if the University persisted in a course which it had private information would be displeasing to Government. He was seconded by the Archdeacon, who, with Dr. Mackichan, deplored the "shameful position" in which the Senate had placed itself by its vote of last week. The Archdeacon spoke from the patient's point of view. He might be ill himself but never, never would he trust himself to a doctor who had not passed a higher test of general culture than the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. This rule would have deprived Archdeacon Lewis of the services alike of Dr. Abernethy and of Sir James Simpson, but let that pass. The motion for dissolution was passed by a large majority, only a handful of the popular party resisting it. This result has been received with great jubilation by the professors and their friends, who have been misled by an "obiter dictum" that fell from the Chairman, now restored to the chair, as to the effect of the vote. A motion for dissolution causes the business before the house to drop. Dr. Mackichan intimated an opinion that this would have retrospective effect, and that the vote of the previous week would disappear into the pit he had dug for the proposition then under discussion. There can be no shadow of doubt that he was wrong again. It was not because the native graduates had grown weary of the game that they, to the surprise of their opponents, did not vote against the motion for dissolution. They were wiser in their generation than the two clergymen. The net result of the long debate is that the designation of the first medical degree of the University has been changed from L. M. and S., to M.B., and that the curriculum of the first medical degree has been left where it was.

"STRANGERS YET."

THIS is "A Tale of Three Christmas Morns," from the pen of a writer in Bombay, and is well worth perusal. It deals with a by no means uncommon phase of Indian life, that of a trusting young girl being wedded to a "roue," who of course is a military officer, and of her desertion by him for love of a married woman, his end being in this case a death among strangers, with his wife, whom he only recognises at the last moment, tending him with true womanly devotion. The three chapters, each of which opens on a Christmas morn are well wrought out, with here and there some truly pathetic touches, the whole being characterised by delicacy of touch and a fresh natural spirit which is a refreshing change from the straining after effect that disfigures many Indian novelettes. Colonel Elliot is a dashing military man, and his progress through life has been marked by a series of "conquests," of which he is very proud, although they must have entailed much suffering upon the innocent victims. Seemingly too cold and cruel to be himself greatly affected by an affair of the heart, he is nevertheless held, at last, by the fascinations of a child-like creature of eighteen, whom he marries. It would be strange if a union between a couple so ill-assorted were to turn out happily. Ethie Edrington is really a child, with the child's passionate longing to be loved; while Colonel Elliot is a "blase" man of the world with no love to give her, because he has long since frittered away in flirtations what little natural affection he once possessed. These two, married one Cristmas day, drift apart before the next has come round—the man cynically indifferent and wondering how he came to marry anything so insipid as Ethie; the girl-wife yearning for her husband's affection. The Colonel soon finds solace for his weariness in the company of his wife's step-sister, Mrs. Burlington, a reckless woman, and before long induces her to elope with him. Captain Burlington obtains a divorce from his wife; Ethie returns to England after an unsuccessful attempt to induce her husband to return to her; and Mrs. Burlington is shortly afterwards killed by a fall from her horse. Some years pass by, and one Christmas morn a distinguished Anglo-Indian military officer is found dying at Eastbourne, that fashionable resort of retired Anglo-Indians. Mrs. Bedford, a lady nurse, who has long resided at this watering-place, is engaged to attend on him. The experienced novel-reader hardly requires to be told that these two persons were none other than Colonel and Mrs. Elliot? He dies in her arms, recognising her in his last moments, and asking her forgiveness.

The little story is well told; the writer gives evidence of some insight into character, and, with a little more experience of the story-teller's craft, should be able to produce something more ambitious in scope. The novelette, we may add, is creditably turned out by the Bombay publishers.—"Statesman."

MILITARY NEWS.

WITH regard to the proposed conversion of the two Bombay Mountain Batteries, into Bengal Batteries, the Government of India have decided to postpone the consideration of this question so long as the Presidential Army system continues.

A SUM of Rs. 77,000 has been provided for the establishment of grass farms for Native Cavalry in the Western Commissariat Circle of the Bengal Presidency. A further sum of Rs. 48,000 is granted for the acquisition of grass rukh for the Cavalry Regiment at Nowshera.

IT is probable that the 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers) will remain at Manipur for the next twelve months instead of returning to Poona in March next; the task upon which they are employed, i. e., road-making on the Nichu-guard-Manipur route, being not yet completed. Should it be decided to retain the regiment at Manipur, arrangements will be made for hutting the men at a healthily situated camp near Manipur during the rains.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 4.

THERE was no change whatever yesterday in the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter; and in New York, the price of Bar Silver remained at 83¼ cents per oz., with Demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 539,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·60 to 83·70 cents. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £130,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold—all to this port.

To-day the price of Bar Silver has remained unchanged both in London and New York; and the English and French Funds, and quotations for Indian Silver and sterling Securities are also unaltered. The Exchange Banks buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, is still 1s. 2¼d.

The Wheat Market became quiet yesterday, with White Delhi 1d. per cental lower, at 6s. 2d.; but No. 1 Soft White unchanged at 6s. 4d. per cental, Ex-Quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,310,000 quarters, or 50,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate. Linseed was firm; but no change is made in quotations of Bombay Seed either on the spot or to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull. Thursday's enhanced quotation of 5 3-16d. for spot Americans was maintained; but Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 5 1-32d. for February-March deliveries. Surats and Egyptians were unchanged in value. The day's Sales reached only 6,000 bales. East Indians *nil*. Imports also *nil*. The Manchester Market was firm.

Thursday's advance in spot-Americans in Liverpool has, however, been lost to-day, 5⅛d. being again quoted, and the market closed quiet this afternoon; Surats neglected, and Arrivals flat with Sales 5,000 bales; and all prices unchanged.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 10,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 40,000 bales (Surats *nil*); the amount taken by the trade being the same, at 47,000 bales. The Imports were 11,000 bales less, at 58,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 1,000 bales; and it was thus 15,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year and 655,000 bales heavier than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 40,000 bales, while of Surats there were 3,000 bales more in sight; and the figures which we give below now show, in the total Supply of Cotton for all Europe, a decrease of 296,000 bales, and an increase of 722,000 bales, compared with last year and the year before, respectively, and in the case of East Indian Cotton, a decrease of 1,000 bales, and of 224,000 bales, in the same comparison. Ready American Cotton in Liverpool was 1-16d. higher yesterday than on the previous Friday; but Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower; and the spot quotation showed an advance of 1¼d. in that ruling last year at the same time, and of 3-16d. on the price in 1892.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent to 9⅝ cents, while May Futures gave way 15 points, at 9·42 cents. The Receipts at U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales, making the week again a very light one both compared with the corresponding week last year and in the year before; the total falling off in Receipts at the Ports this season being now 1,529,000 bales, and 1,374,000 bales as against last year, and the year before respectively.

There has been no further change in the spot price to-day in New York; but Futures for May have declined 7 points more, say to 9·35 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 12,000 bales, going against 28,000 bales, in the corresponding day last year, and 22,000 bales in 1891. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 5,350,000, bales compared with 5,220,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	88,000	165,000	159,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	41,000	65,000	109,000
" " Continent......	51,000	89,000	76,000
" exports to U. [illegible] Sept. '92	[illegible]	5,551,000	5,208,000
" " to Continent do. ..	1,235,000	1,535,000	1,728,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,030,000	1,214,000	850,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 3rd inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	4,260,000	4,555,580	3,538,280
" " Surats	200,000	201,280	424,530

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,645,000	1,660,320	990,460
" London	4,000	8,000	21,000
American Afloat	120,000	225,000	285,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	15,000
Total ...	1,779,000	1,903,320	1,311,460
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 3-16d.	3 15-16d.	5d.
" Good Dhollera.........	4½d.	3 7-16d.	4d.
Difference	11-16d.	½d.	1d.

No business at all for export has been done to-day in our local Cotton market, the tone of which has been quiet at a decline of Re. 1¼ per candy, all round. The Mills have taken 800 bales, made up of 200 each of new Karanja, at Rs. 262½; and Julgaum, at Rs. 234-6; and 100 Dhulia at Rs. 228; and 200 old Oojein, at Rs. 235; and 100 old Compta, at Rs. 214 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets, with only a small business passing, the only change in prices being in *Linseed*, which is one anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 7-15-0 to Rs. 8-1-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,378	bales.
Wheat	8,324	cwts.
Linseed	1,598	"
Rapeseed	3,908	"
Gingelly	11,398	"
Groundnuts	8,125	"
" Castorseed	3,089	"
Rice	10,983	"

FREIGHTS are steady. There is not much demand from shippers; but holders of tonnage are keeping back in the hope of obtaining higher rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Demand, without, however, attracting buyers to any extent; and for three months' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 2 27-32d. for ready and forward delivery, at which, also, we have heard of only a modrate amount being placed, the market closing quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 2 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 2¾d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 2 27-32d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·56.	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer in [illegible] to-day, and last evening's final rates for Fo[illegible] have been maintained, closing at 105 1-16 for ca[illegible] and 105 for the settlement at the end of the month. 101½, nominal, is quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been quiet; and the only changes we have to notice this evening are an advance of Rs. 15 in Manockji Petit Mill shares, and Rs. 10 in Luckmidas; and a decline of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Mill, and Oriental, at revised quotations.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silv[illegible]ing the official year 1892-93 up to 1st February are as fo[illegible]:—

In the month of December 1892.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	8,23,455	97,73,999	1,05,97,454
Exports	25,21,069	19,11,56[illegible]	44,32,633
Net Imports	—*16,97,614	78,62,43[illegible]	61,64,821

To the end of the month of December 1892.—[illegible]ressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	1,09,05,292	10,32,59,9[illegible]	11,41,65,240
Exports	4,02,27,182	2,26,11,0[illegible]	6,28,38,223
Net Imports	—2,93,21,890	8,06,48,9[illegible]	5,13,27,017

*Owing to large exports to the United [illegible]dom from Bombay, Rs. 25,09,504.

Silver received and coined in the M[illegible]uring the official year 1892-93.

Coins and Bullion received (assay[illegible])	Calcutta. Rs.	Bo[illegible]	Total. Rs.
In the month of December 1892	25,32,896	32,[illegible]	57,73,798
To the end of the month of December, 1892 (Progressive)..............	2,39,03,451	6,3[illegible]	8,73,15,879
Coined and Examined.	**Calcutta. Rs.**	**B[illegible]**	**Total. Rs.**
In the month of December 1892	22,51,898	[illegible]	51,20,990
To the end of the month of December, 1892 (Progressive)	2,39,71,443	[illegible]272	8,78,06,720

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEADON—January 24, at Mozufferpur, the wife of James B Leadon, of a son.

RAWLINS—January 29, at Roorkee, the wife of W G Rawlins, Barrack Department, of a son.

WINMILL—January 29, at Lucknow, the wife of G Winmill, Locomotive Superintendent, O and R Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DOWNIE—OGILVIE—December 6, at 18, Bukingham Terrace, Edinburgh, Kenneth Mackenzie Downie, M D, Surgn-Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Medical Service, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late James Ogilvie, Esq.

HOLMS—FERRAR—January 30, at Christ Church, Gorakhpur, by the Rev J Mapletoft Paterson, cousin to the bride, assisted by the Rev H Stern, Hon Chaplain, John Mitchel, Holms, Bengal Civil Service, to Gwendolyn, younger daughter of M Li Ferrar, Esq, B C S, Commissioner of the Gorakhpur Division, N-W P.

LINES—SEVENOAKS—January 9, at Hirok, Baluchistan, by the Revd J Shaw, James Oscar Lines, to Mabelle Florence Sevenoaks, eldest daughter of P H Snook, Esq, (Retired List.)

DEATHS.

LEADON—January 24, at Mozufferpur, Mable, the beloved wife of J B Leadon.

LEADON—January 24, at Mozufferpur, infant son of James B Leadon.

WEDDERBURN—February 1, at Calingapatam, Ganjam District, of fever, Francis Edward Keir, Indian Civil Service, third son of Andrew Wedderburn-Maxwell (late M C S), of Glenlair, Dalbeattie, N B, aged 35 years.

WOODHOUSE—January 26, at Poonamalee, John, eldest son of the late Captain John Woodhouse, of Ootacamund, aged 65.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1893.

IN these days of close competition, trade names and trade-marks are properties of the very highest value to every really *bona-fide* manufacturer or importer. It is of the utmost importance to him that a buyer should be able to pick out his goods without a moment's hesitation, to recognize them when displayed, and to differentiate them from all others of a similar character. Mere external appearance can seldom be a guide to any but experts, and in many cases not even to them, while to meet the requirements of ordinary customers some artificial distinction is absolutely necessary. The object of a trade-mark then is solely to distinguish the goods of A from the goods of B, C, and D, and there is no reason why the faintest resemblance should exist between the marks adopted by each. If A puts an elephant on his goods the other three will avoid not only an elephant but everything that could possibly be mistaken for an elephant. And if, as might very well happen, both A and B should chance to hit upon the same device for their trade-mark, it is manifestly to the interest of both parties that the confusion should be put an end to as soon as possible. Between two *bona-fide* traders, therefore, in such a simple case as this, there could hardly be a dispute at all. The particular device could only be of value to one who had already acquired a reputation for his goods in connection with it. If either of them had acquired such a reputation—and it is almost inconceivable that both could have done so independently—to him, obviously, would belong the right to the continued use of the mark, and the other would, of course, give way. The only possible reason for refusal would be a desire to take advantage of his rival's reputation, thus negativing all *bona-fides* at once. In practice, however, matters are apt to be a little more complicated than this. There may be, for instance, a recognized name or device, which has come to be common property in the trade for goods of a particular class. Here both A and B may with perfect [illegible] usually be the case, they put it upon a stamp or label in connection with certain surroundings, it is obvious that a *prima facie* resemblance between the two is unavoidable. But in so far as the mark is valuable to each of them from the significance it has acquired in the trade. Neither can afford to discard it. All that A can do is to make the surroundings on his label as distinct as possible from those on B's It is not difficult, however, to see that such a case as this latter opens the door a good deal wider to fraudulent imitation. The central device will always catch the eye, as indeed both parties intend it should and a very slight resemblance in the surroundings will be quite sufficient to produce the same general effect. It is always a somewhat nice question to decide what is and what is not a colourable imitation of a trade label, but when the similarity of a particular part of each has to be eliminated from the problem, the difficulties of the solution are very materially increased.

In illustration of the somewhat special considerations, which Indian traders have to take into account, was afforded by a case which occupied the attention, of the High Court for more than two days last week. The goods in question were certain aniline dyes, which the plaintiff had imported, and sold for some years in half pound packets with red wrappers and a particular ticket on the outside. The central part of the ticket represented an elephant and the rest an arrangement of medals and a white scroll bearing the name of the dye. The defendants—or rather the firm he represented—had begun quite recently to import a similar dye in similar packets and similar wrappers. And his tickets also had an elephant in the middle, sundry medals grouped around, and a white scroll beneath. Certainly, at first impression the tickets were very much alike. But making allowance for the fact that the shape of the packets, the colour of the wrapper, and the elephant were common property in the trade, and in consideration of sundry differences of detail in the two designs, Mr. Justice Parsons was able to come to the conclusion that no colourable imitation was involved. To the learned Judge it was so clear a case that he could not imagine any person, however ignorant, being deceived. But we fear that his Lordship's great attainments may, perhaps, have made him incapable of appreciating the depths of stupidity in which the ordinary up-country buyer moves. The native dealer in the bazaar here is sharp enough, and the manipulation of trade-marks is an important part of his business education. But his customers in the outlying districts of the country are of a very different calibre. Looking at the two things side by side, moreover, as the Judge in a trade-mark case is unfortunately obliged to do, the differences between them are accentuated. Whereas to a man who only sees them separately, and at long intervals, never having had an opportunity for comparison, the similarity is the only thing apparent. The importance or unimportance, however of small differences in detail, must always be a matter of individual opinion, but another part of the judgment contained what we venture to think was an obvious fallacy. It was admitted by the plaintiff in the course of the proceedings that he would not object to the framework of the defendant's ticket, if anything quite distinct from an elephant was put in the centre of it. And on this admission Mr. Justice Parsons laid considerable stress. If the defendant, he argued, had a right to use the framework of his ticket without the elephant, and to use the elephant without the framework, why on earth should he not be allowed to use the two in combination. But this reasoning would apply equally well if the framework of the two tickets were precisely similar in every detail, and even the boldest trademark-pirate would hesitate to propound such a doctrine—from any seat below the bench. It is not the use of so many medals, or so many red lines, or such and such a ground-work that is complained of, but the combination of a number of innocent details into one fraudulent whole.

We do not pretend to say whether this particular case was rightly or wrongly decided, but it is a fact, and a lamentable fact, that very few decision of our courts on trade-mark questions have given any satisfaction to the merchants of the country. It is the general complaint that lawyers will not, or cannot appreciate either the importance of the matter on the difficulties involved. And perhaps it is only a business man who is really competent to understand how intimately the reputation of the best established firm is bound up with its trade-marks, and how wide a margin of difference must be allowed to meet the crass stupidity of the larger portion of the consuming class in India. A country buyer sees resemblances where a European would see nothing but differences. Every dealer in the bazaar knows this fact, and had they in reality but a spice of the innocent faith in the superiority of their own goods, which they profess so readily in the witness-box, hardly a couple of similar labels would find their way up-country in the year. But in any case the legal profession can hardly misconceive the meaning and intention of trade-marks. All the world over, distinction and not confusion is their *raison d'etre*, and where any attempt has been made by one trader to take advantage of another's reputation, the law should be swift to visit the offence with its utmost rigour, whether the attempt had proved successful or not. Were our Judges astute to see points of resemblance rather than points of difference, the widespread piracy that is such a serious obstacle to every *bona-fide* venture, would, at all events, be kept within certain bounds. It may be, and generally is, most difficult to prove that this or that mark is a colourable imitation, but any evidence of an intention in the one party to sail as near the wind as possible, or to enter into unfair competition with the other, should go far in support of the allegation. To put it shortly: evidence of a desire to imitate should be accepted as evidence of actual imitation. It is often a subject of regret that we have no Registration Act in force in India. And the fact that such a reform has been adopted by almost every large mercantile community of the world is a strong argument in its favour. It would at all events afford a comprehensive record of all the marks in use determining questions of priority, and preventing most of the perfectly innocent imitations which are constantly taking place. But whatever ultimate benefits might be desired from registration, and they are admittedly doubtful, there can be no question but that the larger reform can come only from the strictest interpretation of the common law. If once it came to be recognized that a mark, bearing on its face only a suspicion of imitation, would, if accompanied by the proof of a clear intention to that effect, be as rigorously dealt with as the most patent copy, an important step would have been taken towards the security of trade-marks, and the protection of every member of the purchasing public.

THE outcome of the vigorous educational policy, which is being pursued in the Gaekwar's territory is sufficiently indicated in the report which was read at the Vernacular Schools' prize-distribution at Baroda. The Director of Vernacular Instruction, Mr. Hargovind, prepared the report, in which he traces the development of education in the Baroda State during the past twenty years. Public instruction in the Gaekwar's territory practically dates from 1871, and within the first four years there were seventy schools with six thousand scholars. These figures in 1891 had increased to five hundred and fifteen schools with fifty-four thousand scholars. But last year there was a wholesale resuscitation of interest in public instruction. During the earlier part of his recent tour in Europe, his Highness matured a plan which he had formulated some time before he issued orders for the establishment, within his dominions, of schools in every town and village of considerable dimensions. Mr. F. A. H. Elliot was entrusted with the supervision of the scheme, and Baroda has now a thousand and eighty-six schools with approximately seventy-two thousand pupils—an increase of five hundred and seventy-one schools and eighteen hundred scholars, Baroda city itself boasting an increase of ten schools and a thousand scholars. A seventh standard has been added to the curriculum of most of the existing schools, and Sanskrit is taught as a classical language. Technical education is being introduced, and this and the whole of the various branches of education, in which it is possible, the Vernaculars are the media of imparting instruction. Female education is not lost sight of, and where there are not yet separate schools, girls are admitted into boys' schools as is done in British schools in England. While for the benefit of higher caste girls zenana classes have been opened. There are two hundred and forty pupils in the zenana classes and nine hundred girls attending mixed schools. In these arrangements there is much that is original and commendable, but the provision which is made for Bhils, Dhonds, Kolis, and Dhonkas, hill tribes who are lost sight of in many education schemes, is one which denotes more clearly than any other the care with which his Highness' plans were conceived and carried out. Boarding schools for the lower and backward classes have been provided at convenient centres, and the results are in every sense gratifying. The State grants-in-aid of education have been more than quadrupled. The "Kalabbavana" at Baroda has now some four hundred and forty pupils of the artisan class, and the institution will at present accommodate no more, therefore admissions are stopped. The necessity for enlargement therefore presents itself. Reorganisation is also contemplated, and a strong committee has been appointed to discuss the matter. Since the death of Professor Shumacher, Dr. Erhart has been appointed the head of the department, and all manners of trades have been taught to boys, some of whom, it appears, have found lucrative employment in Bombay, and other large manufacturing centres. Cookery schools have also been established, and sanction has also been given for the establishment, of industrial schools for the purpose of teachig carpentry. Altogether Baroda is well in front as regards educational progress, and is setting an example which is worthy of emulation.

IN the result of the election at Huddersfield to the vacancy occasioned by the death at Allahabad of Mr. Summers, M. P., Mr. Gladstone has lost another supporter, and his majority on a division is now remarkably small. Sir Joseph Crosland who has been returned by a majority of thirty-five votes had twice previously contested the borough but unsuccessfully, Huddersfield having been consistently Liberal for years past. At the 1885 poll, Mr. Leatham defeated Sir Joseph by seven hundred and sixty-six votes, and in 1886 Mr. Summers carried the seat with a majority of a hundred and eighty-four, which he increased last year to two hundred and sixty-one. Thirty-five of itself is not a large majority, but added to Mr. Summers' margin indicates a marked change in public opinion in the West Riding borough. The successful candidate is a Knight Bachelor, created in 1889. He is senior partner in the woollen manufacturing firm of George Crosland and Sons of Huddersfield, and Chairman of the Huddersfield Banking Company. By the death of Lord Northbourne and the elevation of his son and heir the Hon. Walter Henry James to the peerage a vacancy will occur at Gateshead, which Mr. James has held in the Liberal interest since 1874. Mr. Pandelli Ralli was his opponent at the last election, and as the champion of Unionism was only beaten by two hundred and ninety-three votes, it is likely a contest will take place. Lord Northbourne, whose death is reported to-day, was elevated to the peerage in 1884 in recognition of his services to his party both as member for Hull and as a contributor to it of the sinews of war.

LORD CROMER is doubtless justified in advising the strengthening of the British Army of occupation in Egypt, for although there is perhaps no occasion for immediate alarm preparation for emergency is wise policy. The Ulemas are endeavouring to stir up disaffection at Constantinople and to obtain the assistance of the Sultan. France is urging the Porte to summon a conference of the Powers to discuss the situation. The Fahkri Pasha incident which led to the crisis is fully recounted in the Alexandrian papers, which show that Mustapha Pasha Fehmi who was just recovering from a dangerous illness was peremptorily ordered to resign. Abdurrahman Pasha Ronchoy and Ebhrahim Pasha Fuad are said to have first learnt of their dismissal when their successors arrived at the Ministry to assume their duties, the object of the Khedive being to effect the changes so rapidly and completely that England would have no opportunity of opposing. Within a few hours however, the British officials had received notice from Lord Cromer that they were not to recognise the authority of the newly-appointed Ministers. Thence began the tug-of-war, which notwithstanding the assurances that the Khedive had seen and acknowledged the error of his ways, seems likely to continue for some time longer.

ACCORDING to a London telegram this morning, and an announcement which appears in another column the reconstructed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, opens for business to-day under the style and title of the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, with Mr. James Campbell, as general manager. The Mercantile is the oldest Exchange Bank in Bombay, and all commercial men will be gratified that after successful liquidation it has been found possible to secure for it a new lease of life. The Bank commence with a capital of a million and a half sterling in shares of twenty-five pounds each. The fifteen thousand "A" shares have been subscribed, the shareholders in the old Bank having taken practically half of the number; and it is, we understand, probable that further shares will be offered in India as silver capital later on. Heavy losses and depressed trade led to the liquidation, but we are glad to believe that the newly-constructed Bank opens with every prospect of success.

ZANTE, the scene of the disastrous earthquake of which news reaches us to-day, is one of the larger Ionian Islands. Earthquakes are of by no means rare occurrence there. Olives, melons, peaches, and citrons are among the products of the island, the soil of which is in a high state of cultivation, but currants are its principal export.

WITH effect from Saturday, the charges of Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 39, *viz.*, 1s. 2½d. per rupee.

MESSRS. SHEPHERD AND Co.'s s. s. Shiravati, which left Goa on the night of the 1st inst., and was due here on Friday morning with the Goa mails, sustained an accident to her machinery, in consequence of which she was one day late. While on her voyage from Goa to Bombay, two of her boiler tubes burst, a few miles off Junjira, and the steamer became disabled to continue on her course. One of the firemen was severely scalded. On arrival of the steamer the fireman was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he died yesterday afternoon. Another steamer of the same company, which was proceeding to south, towed her as far as Junjira and left her there. On Friday night, at about 8 o'clock, the steamer Shastri of the same Company was sent to her assistance, and brought her in tow safely on Saturday morning, at about 11 o'clock. She had on board about seven hundred passengers.

THE Incinerator at Goragatcha, says the *Indian Daily News*, has proved so successful, that the Town Corporation have called upon Mr. Harrington to send in estimates for the cost of erecting another one on his improved plan at Dhakooria. It is intended to erect a third one at Gobra: and these three will, it is expected, be equal to meet all the requirements of the suburban amalgamated area. It is also intended, in the near future, to supply the town with these Incinerators, thus obviating the further reclamation of the square mile near the Salt Water Lakes into which at present all the town refuse is thrown.

A CORRESPONDENT states that a man of the Madhwa sect, who is 82 years of age, is about to be married at Combaconum to a girl of the same sect, and who is only 10.

A CEYLON planter is said to have had a rough experience in French Indo-China. He was engaged to open up an estate on the banks of the Black River. The unfortunate planter, while he remained, went about guarded by fifty Annamite soldiers, to prevent the pirates abducting him or his coolies. He soon emigrated. He did not like the idea of the planter being stolen, instead of his coffee!

ON the morning of the 28th ultimo the snow at Drug outpost was lying nearly a foot deep. In the memory of the proverbial "oldest inhabitant" such a thing has not occurred before in Drug, which is only 3,000 feet high, and about 100 miles north of Dera Ghazi Khan. The snow rapidly disappeared under the influence of bright sunshine.

ACCORDING to *Dancing*, a contemporary devoted exclusively to the choregraphic art, the wits of hostesses are becoming more strained than ever in finding gentlemen capable of dancing to attend their parties. Ladies, nimble and graceful, are in abundance, but on the part of men the art of dancing seems to be a vanishing quantity. A lady writes suggesting the organisation of an agency similar to those already existing in Paris and Berlin, where suitable dancing men could be hired for the occasion. The hired guests would appear at the time appointed, armed with guarantees of respectability and fitness for their occupation, be allotted to their duties for the evening, and leave at a proper hour, conscious of having done a good night's work and honestly earned a day's pay. "Imagine how half-a-dozen to a dozen dancing men would brighten up a languishing dance. Warranted to dance every item on the programme, and to give not more than three dances to any young lady, would infuse a tremendous amount of spirit into the proceedings."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ADDRESS IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The House of Lords, last night, voted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Labouchere moved an amendment to the Address in favour of the evacuation of Uganda. He also declared it would be a disgrace if the Government quitted office without doing something towards the evacuation of Egypt, and strongly condemned Major Lugard's high-handed action in Uganda.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Labouchere, said the Government was striving to maintain external and internal order in Egypt during the British occupation, and to preserve harmony with the native Government there.

He was unable to discuss the future action of Government in regard to Uganda, owing to the absence of information from that quarter; nevertheless, Government was resolved not to drift in the matter. Sir Gerald Portal, he said, had not been commissioned to administer the country.

Messrs. Balfour, Chamberlain, and Goschen pressed the Government to state how Uganda would be administered when Sir Gerald Portal's mission was concluded.

Sir W. V. Harcourt gave an evasive reply to them, and the debate was then adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

It is believed that in pursuance of Lord Cromer's advice, the Black Watch will land and proceed to Cairo.

The *Times* of to-day states that the French Ambassador at Constantinople is urging the Porte to summon a Conference of the Great Powers to consider the situation in Egypt resulting from the recent action of Great Britain in that quarter.

The Ulemas in Cairo are in constant communication with the Ulemas at Constantinople, and are urging the latter to use their influence with the Sultan in favor of the Khedive.

LATER.

The Black Watch Regiment now at Alexandria on boardship have been ordered to land to-morrow, and proceed immediately to Cairo.

THE TRIAL BY JURY SYSTEM.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, replying to a question said that pending the arrival of the despatch from the Viceroy, on the trial by jury question, Lord Kimberley is unable to make any announcement regarding the final intentions of the Government in the matter.

THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

At a Conference of the Master Spinners held yesterday it was decided to adhere to their demand for a five per cent. reduction of wages.

THE NEW MERCANTILE BANK.

The Mercantile Bank of India, in which the Chartered Mercantile is merged, commences business to-day. Mr. James Campbell has been appointed chief manager.

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Sir Joseph Crosland, the Conservative candidate, has been elected for Huddersfield in the place of Mr. Summers, the deceased member, by a majority of thirty-five votes over Mr. Woodhead, the Liberal candidate.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ZANTE.

ATHENS, Feb. 3.

A series of earthquakes has taken place at Zante and scarcely a house has been left standing in the Island. Ten thousand of the inhabitants have been rendered homeless, British, Italian, and Greek men-of-war are taking tents and provisions to the scene of the disaster for the relief of the sufferers.

Feb. 4.

The shocks of earthquake in Zante are gradually stopping. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Greece, and the Royal Princess have started for the scene of the disaster.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The death is announced of Lord Northbourne.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE LUSHAIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

Reports from Lushai country states that the recent operations had the best effect upon the malcontent Chiefs. Further trouble is not apprehended. Some five hundred guns were collected during the operations. No obstacle does now exist for the transfer of the southern tracts to Assam on April 1.

WINTER IN KABUL.

Correspondence from Kabul shows that winter is very severe there, and ten inches of snow fell on the 23rd ultimo.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Irwin, First Assistant Resident of Hyderabad, has been appointed to officiate as Resident of Jhallawar, vice Colonel Newill on leave.

RETIREMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Elsmie's retirement from the Civil Service has been gazetted.

Mr. Kemble, Opium Agent, Behar, retires on the 8th instant, and Mr. Hopkins, Magistrate of Patna, succeeds him.

THE KEONJHUR STATE.

The affairs of the Keonjhur State in Orissa has been satisfactorily settled by Mr. Cook, Commissioner of Orissa. All but two malcontent Bhuiya leaders have been captured. The work of searching the hills was attended with no fighting, the people being quite overawed with even a small display of force.

THE LUCKNOW RACES.

Lucknow is more crowded now. Trains carrying horses and passengers have been pouring into the station for days past. Every room in every hotel is engaged or occupied. The Maharajah of Pattiala is to the front with a string of fifteen horses. The Maharajah is represented by eight ponies in the Cup Race against fifteen owned by the rest of the public. This causes much heart-burning amongst the members of the Civil Service, who originally aimed at giving impetus to the sport in Upper India when they subscribed the purse. The general wish is that the rules be redrafted so as to bring the race more or less into the line with the New Army Cup.

LORD H WKE'S TEAM IN INDIA.

Lord Hawke's team arrived at Agra, and will open a three-days' match to-day.

THE MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, Feb. 4.

This afternoon Kumar Bhavsingji passed through the city in procession to the railway station, accompanied by six hundred followers, to proceed to Deogadwaria, to marry the daughter of the Chief of that State. Messrs. Proctor Sims, Giles, Wylie, and Dosabhai Framji assembled at the station to see the Prince off. Three cheers were given as the train left.

THE BHOWNAGAR IMPERIAL FORCE.

General Beville inspected the newly raised troops. The Maharajah was present, accompanied by Sir Charles Ollivant. At the conclusion of the inspection General Beville said: "Maharajah, this is the second occasion on which I have inspected the Imperial Bhownagar Lancers. On the first occasion, fifteen months ago, the men who were recruits without uniform, arms, or horses, are now a well-drilled force, and the progress made in a short time reflects the highest credit on the officers who have by hard work taught them how to manage their horses and arms, and enabled them to go through all their exercises in a most satisfactory manner. They are as fine a body of men as have been seen for a long time. I do not say they are yet perfect, for it takes years to make a regiment Cavalry, and even then the regiment has always something to learn or something to mend. Your Highness has a right to feel satisfied with the officers whose hard work has converted in so short a time these fine men into Lancers, who, when their instruction is complete, will be fit to take their place beside the British Troops on any service to which they may be called. The active personal interest taken by your Highness in the movement has been shown by the care bestowed on the excellent arrangement of the Cavalry lines, and in the encouragement of officers and men in working them up to efficiency." His Highness communicated in the vernacular the purport of the Cavalry lines and in working them up to efficiency. His Highness communicated in the vernacular the purport of the General's remarks to the Commanding Officer, Bulwant Singh. The new troopers, distinguished themselves on previous days in tent-pegging in the presence of the General.

THE CHIN HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Feb. 4.

It has been ascertained that the loss of the Kachins on the 30th January and 2nd February was eleven killed. Captain Atkinson believes they lost severely at Palap. He has recovered five mules from the Kachins, and is erecting a block house at Kanja. Captain Alban reports bringing a convoy from Sima to Nkrang without opposition, and states, it is said, that convoys only have been fired on, but he doubts it. He has also taken another convoy from Nkrang to Sima. Captain Atkinson says no more British officers are wanted. The loss of the Kachins in most of the recent fighting was five killed. A column of 320 has moved out towards Palap. The jungle beween Kanja and Sima is now cleared.

Feb. 5.

Convoys are now running daily to Sima, and the rationing of Fort Morton will be completed within a week. Heavy firing was heard on the 3rd instant from Captain Atkinson's column, and on the 4th the Naru village, south of Palap, was in flames. It is reported that Aung Myat, the fugitive ex-Sawbwa of Wuntho, was at Palap, on the 2nd, with 150 followers. The wavering villages round Nkrang are now sending in presents.

THE CHINCHLI CATTLE SHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINCHLI, Feb. 4.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay arrived here at ten this morning, and was received at Chinchli by his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E., Political Agent, Major Wray, Assistant Political Agent, the Dewan of Kolhapur, and other Durbar officials and Chiefs. General Sir George Wolseley and Mr. Nugent, Commissioner, [illegible] honour of the Kolhapur Infantry was stationed on the platform. A salute was fired on his Excellency's arrival at camp. In the noon his Highness the Maharaja paid his Excellency the usual ceremonial visit, and was followed by the Southern Mahratta Country Chiefs. His Excellency the Governor returned the visits this evening. Horses and cattle are now being admitted to the show yard. The judging committees are at work in awarding the prizes, which his Excellency will present in full Durbar on Monday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Feb. 4.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Maria Teresa, from Trieste, left this afternoon for Bombay.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 5.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Orion, from Shanghai, left this morning for Bombay.

PORT SAID, Feb. 3.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64⅜
Bar Silver	38¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	40,000	bales.
„ „ Surats	Nil.	
„ „ Imports of Cotton	58,000	„
„ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	1,645,000	„
„ „ Surats	14,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton in London	4,000	„

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

CLEEK AND IRON COMPETITION (HANDICAP).

Twenty-three players entered for this competition, in which every one was restricted to the use of two metal clubs—the cleek and the iron. Curiously enough, as occurred last week, two players who started from scratch were again first and second. Mr. W. Sprott, to whom we referred last week as a very promising young player, who had recently come to Bombay, has not been long in giving the Bombay player some idea of his quality as a golf player, for he came in first with a score of 40, which is so far the record of the course of this season, and is one point less than has been done in competitions. Dr. Fooks was three points behind with a 43, and then follow several with net scores of 45. The following are the detailed scores:—

	Score.	Hndcp.	Net Score.
Mr. W. Sprott	40	Scratch	40 Winner.
Dr. G. E. Fooks	43	do.	43
Dr. D. MacDonald	45	do.	45
Mr. W. E. Young	48	3	45
Mr. C. F. Levick	51	6	45
Mr. M. C. Turner	48	2	46
Mr. D. Carmichael	48	2	46
Mr. C. E. Nixon	48	1	47
Lord Colin Campbell	50	3	47
Mr. M. F. Reid	48	Scratch	48
Mr. W. G. Page	49	do.	49
Mr. G. McLaren	49	do.	49
Mr. T. D. Mackenzie	52	2	50
Capt. Stanley-Smith	53	3	50
Mr. J. M. Anderson	56	6	50
Mr. A. Taylor	57	6	51
Mr. Cuffey	58	6	52
Mr. R. W. Playfair	62	[illegible]	58

The other players did not give in their cards.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, February 4.

10 p.m.	71·3

SUNDAY NIGHT, February 5.

6 a.m.	67·8
10 a.m.	74·3
2 p.m.	78·1
4 p.m.	76·9

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

On Saturday afternoon a most successful little sky meeting was brought to a close on the Mahalukshmi Course, and we must once more congratulate Mr. Beatty, the popular honorary secretary, on the very happy result of his efforts to supoly the public with a litte sport. Everything went from start to finish without a hitch, and the management was so skilful, that in spite of the number of native professionals, who were riding, there was not a single complaint either from the public or the officials. The experiment of having a greater number of open races on the card again worked with the same success that attended it on the first day, and future honorary secretaries would do well to follow Mr. Beatty's lead in this regard. All the open events filled well, while the acceptances for the closed ones, were except in one instance, meagre in the extreme. The handicapping was capital, and in the last event the honorary secretary had the pleasure of seeing all the ponies in the race pass the post almost abreast, scarcely a neck dividing the leader from the others. This is a result to be proud of, for it is no easy matter to guage from to within a pound, as was the case here.

The very large attendance both in and outside the enclosures proves how popular the game, when properly played, is in Bombay. H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris were not present, being away from Bombay, but the Raja of Cochin, who had a large following in attendance, was present. The police arrangements, under Superintendent Cobb, were again excellent.

The ball was opened shortly after the advertised time, when nine new ones faced the starter for the Debut Stakes. It was difficult to pick the likely one in this crowd, but backers very sensibly laid their money on the mount of that really fine horseman Ibrahim. The odds obtainable, even in a betting race like this, were ridiculously short, and they ruled in the same manner to the end of the chapter. Ibrahim just managed to get home with Nussoom, and beat Nesand by half-a-length in three seconds under even time, which considering the heavy state of the course, was exceedingly good going. The Galloway Handicap proved a good race between Sir Frank and Showiman, the former winning after a game struggle. Barnum, who has come on wonderfully since last season, won the open Horse Handicap, but had to race all the way to stave off the challenge of Kohinoor. The little known Magnet romped home in the City and Suburban, and then Ibrahim secured his second win by landing Whiteface an easy winner from a field of five. The Consolation Stakes provided the prettiest race of the day, the three ponies coming home in a bunch. Captain Ross, however, got the verdict on the favourite Mystery, and backers left the course well pleased with themselves as having had a good day's sport and most of the luck. The following are the results:—

1st Race—"The Debut Stakes." ½ mile. Rs. 199 for all Arabs landed this season, 5-year-olds, to carry 10st.; 4-year-olds, to carry 9st. 9lb.; 3-year-olds, to carry 8st. 9lb. Galloways allowed 7lb.

Jawad bin Mahomed, b a gal Nussoom, 9st 7lb, Ibrahim	1
Taha bin Una's b a gal Nesand, 9st 7lb	2
Saleh bin Janghi's c a gal Oriental, 9st 2lb, Saleh	3
Sabin bin Fatah's b a gal Euphrates, 9st 7lb, Kasee	0
Saleh bin Una's b a gal Seconder, 9st 2lb	0
Jasni Imami's g a gal Telegraph, 8st 2lb, Native	0
Mr Frankland's b a h Prosperity, 10st, Capt Beard	0
Abdul Rahman's g a h Adnan, 8st 9lb, Lutchmon	0
Capt Harrison's b a h Sir George, 9st 9lb, Native	0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Nussoom; and 2 to 1 against the rest.

After some trouble at the post Mr. Allen sent the lot away to a capital start. They came altogether into the straight, when the favourite showed out, and shaking off Nesand won by half-a-length in 57 seconds. Half-a-length between second and third.

2nd Race.—Galloway Handicap. Distance, 7 furlongs

Esa Khalifa's g a p Sir Frank, 8st 9lb, Lutchmon	1
Aga Moochool Shah's p a gal Showhiman, 9st 11lb, Aga S. Shah	2
Mr. Foulkes' g a gal Sly Boots, 10st 11lb Capt Ross	0

Betting: Evens on the lot.

Sky Boots was beaten a long way from home. The duel between the other two resulted in a half-length win for Sir Frank. Time—1 min and 42 seconds.

3rd Race.—"Horse Handicap."

Aga Coochick Shah's, b a h Barnum, 10st, 1lb, Capt Ross	1
Ali bin Amir's g a h Kohinoor, [illegible]	2
Abdul Rahman's, g a h Silver King, 10st, 1lb, Native	0
Sabir bin Fatarh's g a h Silver Tail, 9st, 3lb, Noor Md.	0
S A W's g a h Satan, 9st 2lb, Lutchmon	0

Betting: 3 to 1 on Barnum; evens on Kohinoor; and 2 to 1 against the rest.

They raced together to the bend, when the favourite came away on the inside and won by half-a-length after a fine race, in which Captain Ross displayed great judgment. Time—56 secs.

4th Race.—"City and Suburban."

Mr B's c a p Magnet, 9st 10lb, Mr Benon	1
Capt Harrison's c a p Mutineer, 11st, Mr Graham	2
Mr Wilmer's b a p Suez, 10st 7lb, Capt Braid	3
Mr Foulkes' c a p Young Fareed, 9st 3lb, Native	0
Mr Frankland's g a p Perfection, 10st 1lb. Capt Ross	0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Magnet; and evens on the rest.

Despite his crushing impost Mutineer ran very forward, but Magnet, who led the whole way, von with a good deal in hand. Time—58 secs.

5th Race.—"Hack Stakes."

S A W b a h White Face, 10st 7lb, Ibrahim	1
Mr Frankland's b a h Prosperity, 10st 7lb, Capt Braid	2
Mr Stephen's c a gal Maintop, 10st, Captain Ross	3
Mr Bromley's b a gal Valentine, 10st, Native	0
Aga Z Shah's b a h Ganum, 11st, Aga S Shah	0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Ganum; and evens on the rest.

The favourite gave it up very early. White Fce and Prosperity then showed out, and the former won on the post by half-a-length. Time—57 secs.

6th Race.—"Consolation Stakes."

Dr Martin's c a geld Mystery, 10st, Captain Ross	1
Mr Murray's b a p Dilemma, 9st 7lbs, Ibrahim	2
Mr Home's g a p Rocket, 8st 6lbs, Native	0

Betting: No odds about Mystery; and 2 to 1 on the re

They all came home together, and Mystery wo by a neck one of the prettiest races of the seaso Time—56½ secs.

The Marine Battalion Band played during th afternoon.

THE BOMBAY BICYCLE RACES.

The programme at the bicycle races on Saturda was a very attractive one. The following are h results:—

1st Race.—"Novices Handicap."

1, Pillow, 25 yards; 2, Treasurywalla, 60 yards; 3 A. P. Mehta, 50 yards. Time—3 min. 24 secs.

2nd Race. ¼ mile scratch.

1st Heat—1, Schultz; 2, Cama, J. K. R. Time, 45 secs

2nd Heat—1, Satin; 2, Soundy. Time, 43 2-5 secs.

3rd Heat—1, Derry, 2 Wadia. Time, 41 secs.

4th Heat—1, Penton, 2 Treasurywalla. Time, 44 1-5 secs.

Final.—1, Derry; 2, Schultz; 3, Satin. Time, 44 1-5 secs.

3rd Race.—"Watson Cup." 2 Mile handicap.

1, Derry, scratch; 2, Houghton, 110 yards; 3, Pearson, 70 yards; Time, 6 min. 35 2-5 secs.

4th Race.—"Parsee." 2 mile handicap.

1, Satin, scratch; 2, Nicholson, scratch; 3, Treasurywalla, 150 yards. Time, 6 min. 37 secs.

5th Race.—"Slow Race."

1, Wadia; 2, Sharp; 3, Houfton.

6th Race.—1 Mile Handicap (open).

1st Heat—1 Derry; 2 Houfton; 3, Karani. Time 3 min. 4 secs.

2nd Heat—1, H. Patell; 2 Schultz. Time 3 min. 11 2-5 secs.

Final.—1 Derry, scratch; 2, Patell scratch; 3, Schultz. 60 yards. Time—3 min. 4 1-5 secs.

7th Race.—"Ladies' Nomination." Prize by Maroks and Co.

Derry, scratch	nominated by	...Mrs. Derry.
Pearson, 40	yards „	...Mrs. Baynon.
Houfton, 35	„ „	...Mrs. Bristed.
Soundy, 60	„ „	...Mrs. Watson.
Sharp, 100	„ „	...Miss Gostling.
J A Bapty, 80	„ „	...Miss Bapty.
M. J. Tresurywalla 80	„ „	...Miss R. Cama.
A. B. Mehta 100	„ „	...Miss Bhownuggree.

1, Derry; 2, Soundy; 3, Houfton, and 4, Mehta. Time—3 min. 3 secs.

Writing to the *Times*, from Tangier, Mr. Walter B. Harris states that, during a journey just taken by Mr. R. G. Cunninghame Graham and himself in Southern Morocco, they encountered, in the districts at the foot of the Atlas Mountains, 13 or 14 men, none of whom were over 4ft. 6in. in height, who were said to belong to tribes inhabiting the upper ranges of the mountains. These tribes, in Mr. Harris's opinion, are not pygmies, but merely a collection of Shleh clans, who, through the altitude at which they live, their poverty, and the scarcity and quality of their food, have in the lapse of centuries become of extraordinarily stunted growth.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Black Watch has been landed in Egypt affairs being believed to be more critical than heretofore.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, opens for business to-day.

The Huddersfield election has resulted in a victory for the Conservative Candidate.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer of her Majesty's Forces in India, has been appointed to the staff of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department in London.

Captain Hearsey has sent a petition to the Government of India with reference to his suit for libel against Sir Auckland Colvin.

The last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council in the current Calcutta session will probably be held as late as March 30th. The budget will then have been in the hands of members in sufficient time to enable them to discuss the financial position.

It is probable that a new Executive Engineer's charge will be formed, to take charge of the Indus, with which the River Conservancy Department will be amalgamated.

The Commissioner in Sind will pay His Highness Ali Murad a visit next month, and will probably join him in shooting big game.

With reference to the theft of rifles at Ferozepore, Parshadi, the Kabari, one of the men in custody, has confessed that he got some of the rifles from the Arsenal people. Further inquiry is being made, and some startling disclosure may be in store.

After some days of warmer weather the temperature in Bengal has again fallen, and on Wednesday night some very low minima were registered. The reports show 43·9 degrees at Jessore, 46·1 at Burrisal, and 46·7 in Calcutta.

For the establishment of grass farms for the Native Cavalry in the Western Commissariat Circle, Bengal, the sum of Rs. 77,000 has been provided.

There are to be great doings in Sind on the 17th instant (the day of Meanee) to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the conquest of the Province. A jubilee banquet will be given at Karachi to General Marston, the well-known Sind veteran, who saved Sir Charles Napier's life in the battle of Meanee, and still lives in the land which he helped to conquer.

Various changes are pending in the higher grades of the Telegraph Department. Mr. Luke will take leave in March, Mr. Pitman officiating as Director of Construction. Mr. Lane will probably retire in April, Mr. Reynolds succeeding him as Deputy Director-General, and Mr. Methuish taking up the post of Director of Traffic. Mr. J. J. Allen has rejoined the post of Government Electrician in Calcutta, on return from leave in England.

In April last, the Madras Government sanctioned the grant of charge allowance to medical subordinates employed in central jails, but declined to grant it to those employed in district jails. On the representation of the Surgeon-General, the Government was, however, induced to reconsider the matter, with the result that it has decided to grant the allowance to medical subordinates in district jails also on the understanding that when the work of the jail is not sufficient to occupy their time fully, they be employed, if possible, in some collateral charge, such as that of a police hospital, if situated within a reasonable distance from the jail.

The East Indian Railway traffic earnings for week ending 21st January were Rs. 9,55,938-7-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,17,628-6-9. Increase, Rs. 38,310-0-3. Miles open week ending 21st January, 1893, 1,610-1-2. Corresponding week open for the week ending 21st January, 1893, Rs. 593-9-1. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 579-12-0. Increase Rs. 13-13-1. From 1st January, 1893, to 21st January, 1893, Rs. 27,97,318-8-0. From 1st January, 1892, to 23rd January, 1892, Rs. 29,46,305-0-5. Decrease, Rs. 1,48,986-8-5.

Mr. E. C. Johnson, Collector of Ganjam, has obtained the permission of Government to retire from the service with effect from the 21st March on the usual annuity of £1,000, payable in England. Having joined the service on the 14th October, 1867, Mr. Johnson's total service at date of retirement will have amounted to 25 years 5 months and 7 days, of which 21 years 3 months and 3 days will count as active service.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is, says the *Nilgiri News*, expected to arrive in Madras in about three weeks' time, as he lives Rangoon on the 15th instant. He will stay at Madras for some little time before proceeding to Ootacamund, as Council work will occupy his attention. The Countess of Abingdon and Miss C. Dormer have left Ootacamund for a few days on a visit to Mr. Lawson at Nediwatam The two Misses Dormer, who have been staying in Madras, have returned to Ootacamund.

Two vacancies shortly occur in the Judge Advocate-General's Department. Colonel Matthews, now on leave in England, will retire on March 20th, on attaining Colonel's allowances. Colonel Tytler will complete five years as Deputy Judge Advocate-General on April 1st. This will leave the 2nd Circle at Poona, and the 5th Circle at Meerut vacant.

The Conference, which was announced a few days ago as likely to be held in Calcutta, to consider the future location of the Indian Bacteriological Laboratory, met on Wednesday at the Revenue Secretariat. It consisted of Sir Edward Buck, Mr. Hallen Mr. Pease (Director of the Bacteriological Survey, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham.

It is not, writes the *Karachi Phœnix*, merely a "cful of wind," as sailors term it but a strong gale that was blowing when H. M. S. Malabar, with 1094en, 26 women, 56 children, 30 officers and 2 ladiesteamed out of harbour on Friday morning last, e 27th instant. Shortly afterwards heavy rain l, which lasted for nearly an hour. We watc the vessel leaving, and as soon as she reached tlntrance of the harbour, we noticed her dippinto the sea to such an extent that we could not bfeel for those on board, who, no doubt, were expecing a very unpleasant time of it. A loaded *buglo*hile entering the harbour a few hours previoushe departure of the Malabar, capsized, and her crcomprising three men all told, were fortunatelyued by Mr. Montgomery, the Engineer in charg Dredger boat, which was at work at the entraf the harbour, after a great deal of trouble and pal risk.

The humous honours awarded to Sir Halliday Macars ancestors for three generations back have occasion to many interesting reminiscences hat diplomatist's chequered career. One fact, hr, seems to have escaped notice, though, says th *James's Gazette*, it may have influenced the yo Emperor of the Flowery Land in conferring remarkable distinctions on his chief servant Europe. Sir Halliday's first wife was a Chinese of high family, the daughter of a wealthy minent official connected with the War Depart She died many years ago and to her memory erected a handsome pagoda, which stands the neighbourhood of the arsenal, founded er husband soon after the war of 1860. There a children of this marriage, a boy and a girl, whom have been educated very carefully in, and it is said that they are most intelligent ccomplished young people. There are not mautances on record of the mingling of Anglo-Sad Celestial blood; but the blend, so far as o judge, produces favourable results. The sixt unt Strathallan, by an alliance with a lady of, had a son who attained very high eminence e medical profession, and won the esteem no y of his colleagues, but of his father's kinsfolk ishire.

The Nepalese ambassador has every reason to be proud of his reception in India. On return to Nepal the party will be able to expatiate upon the military enthusiasm which caused the troops at Muridki to provide a firework display, with set pieces of "Farewell," &c., in the ambassador's honour when he left the camp. The fireworks were intended for Lord Roberts, but were let off by mistake when the Napalese ambassador's train went by.

Herr Habnicht, of Gotha, has satisfied himself that there is a distinct connection between the number of icebergs carried into the Gulf Stream and the character of the subsequent weather experienced in Europe. Thus, 1888 was a year in which very few were reported, and was followed by a year of great warmth. On the other hand, he connects the abnormally cold spring and summer of 1891 following a very cold winter with the great number of ice mountains in the Atlantic during the year 1890. This may be mere coincidence, unless, indeed, it is to be accounted for by the cooling of the Gulf Stream—the influence of which on the climate of Europe is not now considered so paramount as was at one time believed—or to the prevalence of the cold north-easterly winds, to which the presence of the icebergs generated on the shores of Davis Strait and Baffin's Bay is due.

Some impudent fellows in Paris have gained a considerable sum of money by reviving an old swindle. In 1803 an advertisement appeared in a Dutch Gazette announcing that a sum of 17 millions of francs had been left in 1704 by a certain Jacques Dubois for ninety-nine years to the French East India Company, with remainder to his heirs. The ninety-years having elapsed, the heirs of the alleged Dubois were invited to come forward and assert their claim. As Dubois is as common a name in France as, say, Smith in England, the advertiser, whoever he was, probably found a large number of dupes. Incredible as it may seem, the 17 millions of Jacques Dubois, which of course never had any real existence, have cropped up again. Two "financial agents" managed quite recently to persuade an old lady of Saint Quentin, Madame Philippe, that she was heiress to the supposed fortune. With this object they forged quite a mass of documents, and they then persuaded their victim that they must have money, putting their demand on the extremely plausible ground that they wanted to bribe high functionaries. They managed to get 17,000 from her in this way, and would have got more had not the old lady chanced to consult a friend, who advised her to prosecute the men, which she accordingly did, with the result that they were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

A self-drawn outline of Zola's character may be gained from perusing the page of a confession-book in which he has been persuaded to answer a number of leading questions as to his likes and dislikes. Thus the author of "La Debacle's" favourite quality in a man is kindliness, and in a woman tenderness, and this nothwithstanding that many of his heroines are distinguished by strange ferocity. His favourite colour is red; his best-loved flower the rose. He thinks that his greatest misfortune would be to doubt, and he would wish to be always in a condition of good health. He has a horror of anything obscure, and likes to hear and understand everything qu ite clearly. His favourite hero is the *pioupiou* (Tom my Atkins) who lets himself be killed in battle without quite knowing why. He would like to die suddenly, and his motto is *Nulla dies sine linea.* M. Zola writes a firm round hand, not unlike George Meredith's and Victor Hugo's.

An attempt having been made to score a point against Sir Charles Russell on the ground that he still accepts private retainers in spite of his former determination to confine himself to official duties. Quasi-authoritative explanation of this circumstance is forthcoming. The *Law Times*, in a note which is believed to be inspired, says that Sir Charles Russell's alleged agreement not to accept such retainers was induced by a representation that other law officers would adopt the same course in future. It was subsequently found that a blunder had been made, that the Attorney-General's interpretation of the statement made to him was erroneous, and that the arrangement into which he had been willing to enter therefore dropped into abeyance. It is believ- abandon their private practice, but will subordinate it to their public duties with the same wise discretion that most of their predecessors have displayed.

According to the *Chronicle*, General Booth is hopeful that he will get the required funds for carrying on his social scheme during the year now begun. Some little time ago he asked for £65,000, and up to date has received £15,250 towards that sum. General Booth is developing two principal levers to help him to raise further "Darkest England" funds. The first is the Social League, founded a few weeks ago, an organisation whose members undertake to raise a certain amount yearly towards the fund. The General's second lever is a "Darkest England" Light Brigade, which he proposes to form. A member of it would simply undertake to put a halfpenny a week in a box for the benefit of the fund.

A journeyman locksmith named Rotskiski has put in practice in Paris, a new method of committing suicide. Having bought a cannon, he loaded it with a heavy ball and charge of powder, placed it on a table, and made an ingenious contrivance by which he could fire it off by merely pulling a string. These preliminaries having been effected, he seated himself in a chair facing the cannon, which pointed straight at his chest, and pulled the string. There was great alarm in the neighbourhood, people thinking there had been another dynamite explosion. When the room was entered, the unhappy man was found to be blown to pieces, while one of the walls had been almost entirely demolished. Fortunately, nobody else was hurt.

One Sasi Bhusan Sing applied to be admitted in the 2nd year Law Class, in the Benares College stating that he had attended a whole course of lecture during the previous year at the Canning College, Lucknow. The Law Professor admitted him, and when the student applied for a certificate, on the completion of his lectures, in order to appear for the Pleader's Examination in December last, the College authorities were giving a certificate only for the year during which he had attended the lectures in the Benares Queen's College. The student then applied that a consolidated certificate for his attendance at Benares and Lucknow should be granted him, and in proof of his attendance at the Lucknow Canning College, he produced a certificate purporting to be signed by Mr. White, the Principal of the Canning College. This certificate roused the suspicion of Mr. Wright, the Principal of the Benares College, who made inquiries from Mr. White, and learnt that Sasi Bhusan Sing was never a student of the Canning College Law Class, and that no certificate had been given to him. Mr. Wright then instructed the Government Pleader to institute criminal proceedings. A complaint was accordingly lodged in the Court of Mr. Porter, the Joint-Magistrate, who, after hearing the witnesses for the prosecution, and the arguments for the defence, committed the accused to the Sessions on a charge under section 471 of the Indian Penal Code. The Sessions trial has been fixed for the 20th instant.

The authorities are adopting new tactics in order to discover the whereabouts of Jews in Moscow. The Moscow house-porters have received a secret order requiring them to spy upon the people in the houses and to inform the police of any persons whom they may know to be or have reason to suspect of being Jews. For this service each is offered a reward of five roubles (10s. for every Jew he denounces) and a warning is added that for every Jew found living in a house undenounced the porter will be fined double that amount. In justification of the new order, it is alleged, that numbers of Jews who have settled in the small country towns make a practice of coming secretly to Moscow and staying there three days, and that some bribe the dvorniks and the police to allow them to remain longer. As the dvorniks of the poorer class of houses receive as wages only from six to eight roubles per month, and in the richer class from ten to twelve roubles, and have every quarter to send a proportion of their earnings to their native villages, it is easy to see that in order to gain the reward offered for denouncing Jews, they will be tempted to denounce as Jews, those who do not belong to the persecuted race. One such case has already occurred.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT BARODA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Feb. 2.

The annual distribution of prizes to the boys and girls of the City Vernacular Schools was held here yesterday afternoon on the Varashia parade-ground. This year the number of pupils was larger than the two preceding years. A large shamiana was erected for H. H. the Maharaja Saheb and other visitors. Close to it was erected a beautiful shamiana for the ladies of the royal family. In front of these, boys and girls in varied and picturesque dress, had assembled in a large mandap of a pretty semi-circular form, which gave a complete view of the whole gathering. The shamianas, mandap, and the adjoining parts were beautifully decorated with banners, bunting, evergreens, &c., and at a little distance from the principal place of attraction was raised an arch of evergreens, flowers, &c., with a suitable motto on it. All these combined gave a pleasing appearance to the whole scene. Just in front of the shamianas for the ladies there were exhibited samples of embroidery work, drawings, and native sweetmeats prepared by girls of the city schools. There was also seated in a long row a number of boys and girls, many of whom were exhibiting their knowledge of the different kindergarten gifts introduced in some of the schools here; a few girls were working at the higher sort of gold and silver thread embroidery, and other things useful in Hindu families. There were also to be seen patterns of *sangi* or *rangoli* work done by girls on native plank seats. H. H. Maharaja Syajirao and H. H. Prince Fatehsingrao, having arrived at about 4 p.m., took a round through the assembled children, and then carefully inspected the various articles mentioned above. Col. Biddulph, Agent to the Governor-General, arrived shortly after with Mrs. Biddulph, and they also viewed the exhibited articles. Among the ladies of the Royal family there were present—H. H. Maharani Jamnabai Saheb, H. H. Maharani Chimnabai Saheb, Mrs. Sampatrao, and many others. Special arrangements were made to exhibit the work of girls for them. Besides H. H. the Maharaja and Col. and Mrs. Biddulph there were also present Shrimant Kaka Saheb, Shrimant Anandrao Senapati Saheb, Shrimant Auchitrao, Col. and Mrs. Black, Mrs. and Mr. French, Major and Mrs. Snell, Mrs. Harrison, Shrimant Myral, and some other Sirdars, Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai Jasbhai, Rao Bahadoors Jeysingrao Angrai, Sir Subha, J. V. Athalye, Naib Dewan, Madhavrao Fadnis, Ambalal Sakerlal, Chief Justice, V. M. Pandit, and K. B. Abbas Alli, Judges of the Varishta Court, Rao Bahadoors Anna Bhimrao, Account-General, Trimbukrai Vrajrai, Subha, Dayabhai Hargovindas, Giras Assistant, V. M. Samarth, K. V. Saranjpani, H. H. Dhruva, K. B. Rustomji Kothavala, Drs. Balabhai, Pirosha, Dhume, and Shevaklal, R. S. Kathavate, Professor of Sanskrit, Ahmedabad College, Rao Saheb V. J., Vanekar, Private Secretary to his Highness, S. M. Ranade, Danubhai Dayabhai, Gunaji Simbalkar, D. Kilabhai, D. Bastising, Govindbhai Hathibhai, G. M. Hasabnis, V. Sarabhai, L. Parbhudas, Professors Tapidas Dayaram, Masani, Kanga, Manubhai, Faridudin, Messrs. Chunilal Patel, Apte, Darabji of the High School and many others. The proceedings of the day commenced with the reading of the report in Gujerati by R. B. Hargovindas Dwarkadas, Director of Vernacular Instruction, from which we take the following extracts:—

The foundation of education was laid in Baroda in the year 1871. The following figures will be useful to form an idea as to how rapidly Vernacular education has advanced within the last twenty-two years. In the year 1875, there were 70 schools and institutions, with 6,000 pupils; 1880, 180 with 17,000 pupils; 1885, 261 with 27,000 pupils; 1890, 448 with 46,000 pupils; 1891, 515 with 54,030 pupils; 1892, 1,086 with 71,796 pupils. The increase in the number of schools and pupils during the past year has been very large. The main reason of this is the introductiion of the system of opening village schools in this State. What this system is was explained in the report read here at the time of the last prize exhibition, and I need not mention the same over again now. By the time of the last distribution of prizes 29 village schools were opened in two talukas of the Baroda division. A few months ago, *i.e.*, in September last, the work of carrying out this scheme was entrusted to this department under the supervision of Mr. F. A. H. Elliot. Before the 1st of September, 228 village schools had been opened, and in the three months following that date were opened more than 300 such schools, thus making a total of 572 village schools in working order by the end of November last. In accordance with the important resolution of his Highness the Maharajah Saheb of the year 1885, and in accordance with the special sanctions received for the purpose, 35 new Government schools were established during the past year. Taking into consideration the reduction in the number of grant-in-aid schools, most of which were converted into village schools, the total number of schools, at the end of November last, was 1,086, with 71,796 pupils attending them, thus showing an increase of 571 schools and 17,766 pupils during the past year. Never was there such an immense increase in the course of a year in the whole history of the Vernacular education of this State.

Owing to the earnestness and personal interest evinced by his Highness the Maharaja Saheb, the number of schools has increased six-fold, and the number of pupils four-fold since his Highness assumed the reins of government. Besides, the department of Vernacular education has been enabled to introduce several useful measures for the dissemination of knowledge among the masses, on the strength of his Highness the Maharaja Saheb's very important resolution referred to above. The system of opening village schools has proved to be a very useful means for an early and wider diffusion of knowledge among the people. In addition to teaching the three R's in the elementary schools, various useful subjects have been introduced and taught to the pupils. I am glad to observe that the results have been successful, and the views, expressed by his Highness the Maharaja Saheb in his address on the occasion of the distribution of prizes in 1890, about imparting education to the people through their own vernaculars, have been realized to a great extent. With a view to impart higher education through the medium of the vernaculars a seventh standard has been added to the existing curriculum of studies in most of the higher grade schools. Sanskrit is taught in many of the large schools as a classical language.

The teaching of music on scientific principles to boys and girls, as an accomplishment, has become popular. Moral and physical education of the children has been receiving special attention. As we have introduced some of the subjects that are practically useful to the people they show a greater liking for Government schools, and this is testified by the large and striking increase in the number of children attending them. Steps have been taken to introduce technical education in this State. In short, the various branches of education that could be taken up by the Government have been introduced here. And the chief feature of it is that they have all got the vernaculars as the media of imparting instruction to the pupils.

One of the subjects touched upon by his Highness the Maharaja Saheb in the address at the last prize exhibition was that of female education. On that occasion the number of girls' schools was 42 with 4,968 girls in them. At present there are 49 girls' schools with 5,690 girls attending them, which shows that the increase in the number of girls' schools and girls was respectively 7 and 722 during the past year. Permission having been given to admit girls in the boys' schools in places where there are no separate girls' schools, 677 girls joined the State boys' schools, and 151 girls joined the village schools, thus making a total of 828 girls learning in the mixed schools. The total number of girls receiving education in the State is consequently 6,518, and the total increase in the number of girls therefore is nearly 32 per cent. The system of opening Zenana classes with the object of adding to the knowledge acquired by girls after leaving school, and of placing means within easy reach of grown-up females of acquiring knowledge during their leisure hours, had received sufficient impetus at the hands of his Highness' Government, and the result has been satisfactory. The number of Zenana classes at present is 7, and 237 females attend them. As a general rule, girls used to leave the school just at the very age when they begin to feel pleasure in receiving education for its own sake, and thus it was not possible to impart anything more than elementary education to them. To prevent such early removal of girls from schools, scholarship are awarded in five of the principal schools to those who continue their studies in the upper classes in a Government school after the age of 10. The inducement of scholarships and the additional appointments of mistresses for girls' schools have tended to bring about the desired result to a large extent.

In some of the principal girls' schools embroidery, practical cookery, hygiene, Sanskrit, drawing and music were introduced about two years back, and they appeared to have been taught satisfactorily during the past year. A beginning has also been made to give physical education to girls.

In accordance with the laudable desire of his Highness the Maharaja Saheb to give the benefit of education to all castes and creeds, and to encourage the lower and backward classes by affording means of education to them, the department of Vernacular education has been making all necessary efforts in that direction. Special schools have been opened in different parts for Antyajas or Dheds, and they are fully provided by Government with all necessary things. In addition to this four Boarding Schools were opened at Baroda, Navsari, Pattan, and Amreli for this community, and 277 pupils have joined them.

The Boarding Schools for Dhankas or hill tribes at Songhad and Arkanti having worked to the entire satisfaction of his Highness' Government two new Boarding Schools—one at Vyara and the other at Muhuva were started during the past year. There are at present 346 Dhanka students in these four Boarding Schools. The total annual expenditure of these eight Boarding Schools alone (four for Dhankas and four for Antyajas) is nearly three-fourths of a lakh of rupees. During the past year, the increase in the number of Antyaja pupils was 103, and in that of Kolis, Bhils, Dhankas, &c., 2,764, thus the total number of Antyaja pupils receiving education at present is 887, and that of pupils of the Koli, Bhil, and such other aboriginal classes is 7,025.

The work of carrying into effect the laudable desire of his Highness the Maharaja Saheb to enrich the vernacular literature was carried on as usual.

The Sanskrit Library last year contained 1,582 volumes, to which 165 manuscripts were added this year. The total sum spent after these was Rs. 3,277-14-6.

After the report was finished a carefully-assorted programme of sports, recitations, &c., was gone through.

The speeches in Gujerati and Urdu were delivered by two young boys of about eight years of age. They did their part very creditably, and received great applause from the audience. The Sanskrit dialogue by girls was beautifully gone through, and every one was quite struck at the mode of address of one of them, a Parsee girl, whose pronunciation was wonderfully faultless. One other feature worth noting was the performance of calisthenic exercises to the accompaniment of music by ten young girls at one and the same time. As in many other matters, Baroda has taken the lead in the mofussil in introducing physical exercise suitable to girls. The importance of improving the physique of native girls and females is admitted by all alike, and H. H. the Maharaja deserves great credit in taking so much interest in female education—not only mental, but physical as well. After the programme was over, prizes were distributed to boys by H. H. the Maharaja, and to girls by H. H. Maharani Jamnabai and H. H. Maharani Chimnabai Saheb, after which H. H. the Maharaja, coming a little to the front, delivered the following speech in Marathi:—

"Mr. Director, Teachers, and Pupils,—The prize exhibition held to-day has given me great satisfaction. Such exhibitions are held every year, and the principal reason of it is that all might see the importance of education. Of late education has made great progress in the State, and that is quite satisfactory to me. An important change was made in connection with the Education Department. That the department has been progressing well is beyond question. The development and rise of such a department wholly depends on the officers connected with it. The change referred to by me was an important one, and that has principally facilitated the doing of much work. Some time ago, the Director was regarded as one of the petty officers, but with increase of work, he was given additional powers and authority, whereby he was enabled to show us such a great progress. Now if compulsory education will be introduced, he will have to be given further powers, and the importance of the department would consequently be greater. With the increase of work, the director got more power and larger establishment, and both these will necessarily have to be increased shortly. It is evident that the director can do much more work with enlarged powers. I trust that his Huzur superiors will give him every assistance, and I wish that they should so arrange that the work might be done soon, and not delayed in needless correspondence. At present 40 per cent. of the boys of school-going age attend the schools; this is indeed satisfactory; however I do not mean that further increase should not be made. It is indeed a gratifying fact that so many parents send their children to school, and for it they deserved great praise. But the percentage of girls is as yet only 4. Sending of children to schools wholly depends on the parents, and particularly on mothers. It is indeed beneficial to send children to schools. Girls should particularly be educated, and as some still suppose there is not the least harm in it. It is my earnest desire that many more girls should join the schools. It is quite unbelievable that girls become worse by being educated. There might be some girls who go astray though educated, just as there are many such among the uneducated. Possession of virtue does not always depend on the education received, but there is no doubt that education makes a person virtuous, and he derives great benefits by it. I wish, therefore, that people should send more girls to schools. If they find any difficulties or objection in sending the girls to school, the Director, I am sure, would try his best to remove them. The teacher's conduct should be above blame, and I trust they would try to conduct themselves as they ought to. The Director would keep a strict eye on them, and at once set matters right when he is convinced of any one's wrong doings. I again say that the number of girls is not to my expectation, and it should and ought to increase. Another matter I would like to refer to is about the Antyaja community. I do not clearly understand why they are called Antyajas. Men are good or bad according to the qualifications they possess. I do not see why they should receive no education. It is necessary that every one should be educated, and no distinction of poverty or riches should come in the way. No caste differences should prevail in such matters. All children are to be looked upon with an even eye, and they ought to be given an opportunity of benefiting themselves by receiving what education they can. It is quite useless to say that following this policy would be ruinous. I do not say that action should be taken in this matter all at once. But we ought gradually to advance. In social matters, if we are convinced of making any reform, we ought to do it boldly. In our country, people are not yet bold enough to remove caste distinctions. There are disadvantages in not following that which we think to be right and proper. In social matters, we must have moral courage to follow our convictions. Our country's prosperity is greatly hindered owing to a number of castes and their sub-divisions. I have been often asked to give to my people the benefit of the experience I have been able to get in my travels in Europe. The welfare of my people is constantly at heart. Night and day I have been thinking of the ways and means for it, and am trying to do my best in that direction. The people have to see that they make proper use of the schools and institutions opened in the State. The social and domestic difficulties that might be coming in their way should be removed by themselves. If they do that they are sure to reap the advantages of education, and their children would turn out good and wise. We find that comparatively the number of girls in the Antyaja girls' school is larger than in other girls' schools. The higher castes ought to take a lesson from them and keep up their position by sending more girls to schools. It is good that the sons of artisans have taken to learning. Generally speaking, all should receive education and increase their knowledge. The advantage of possessing knowledge need not be mentioned here. A man possessing knowledge can accomplish any work without delay, and he can very well gain his desired object."

The proceedings passed off very successfully, and it gave the utmost pleasure to those who attended on the occasion. The members of the Education Department, who contributed to this success were heartily congratulate by all present there, who parted quite satisfied and gratified at what they saw and heard.

THE SEQUEL TO THE STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 1st instant, under the head of "Sequel to the Mill-Hands Strike" I regret to see that an adverse decision has been come to against the poor man who brought the complaint. It appears that the real facts of the case has not yet been gone into. I do not care what my traducers say about me personally, *i.e.*, that I had put up these sixty or so mill-hands to strike work, which I could not and did not even think of doing, which would only be a small fraction of 7,000 men, who are generally at work under the superintendent of the mills; and be of no consequence in the working of the mill. But, Sir, for the sake of the poor men, who have to bear the brunt of such cunningly-devised defences with a one-sided view by those whose duty it is to investigate and unravel such cases, I would ask you to give these few lines publication in your next issue, so that the public may not infer that the case, as reported, is one which has been fully investigated.

Another case of a similar nature will, I hope, clear up the truth, of which only part has transpired; and has not been reported in this case.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LOKHUNDAY.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE HUBLI COTTON AND GRAIN MARKET.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ON Saturday week, the Hubli Cotton and Grain Market was opened for business. Hubli is the most important town in the Southern Maratha Country. In point of trade it is second to none in these parts, and the importance of the place is much increased by the advent of the railway, which forms here a junction of three main lines of railroad, communicating with all parts of India. But such was the fame of Hubli for wealth and commerce even in days past, that the Marathas, about the middle of the seventeenth century marched all the way from the Deccan to plunder, it is said, the gold from the temples of old Hubli. The last famine, some sixteen years ago, had, as was to be expected, a very disastrous effect on the country. It impoverished the place, and reduced the population, which, according to the census of 1881, was 36,641. Prosperous times, however, returned, and the population of Hubli rapidly rose, in one decade, that is to say in 1881-91, to 52,555.

Hubli has an extensive trade in cotton and grain as also in copper wares and silk stuffs, chiefly saris, and though it boasts of a splendid market for vegetable, &c., which goes by the name of Robertson Market after Mr. Robertson, one of the former Collectors of Dharwar, there was no market for facilitating transactions in cotton and grain. The Municipal Corporation, much to their credit, has now supplied this much-needed want. The site chosen for the market is most suitable in point of position and convenience to the merchants, the traders, and the ryots. It is only a few yards from the railway station, and is most centrally situated with regard to the several cotton presses of Hubli. The opening ceremony, as above stated, was fixed for Saturday, the 28th January. A large pendal, intended to hold about 600 people, was erected for the purpose in front of the cotton market bungalow. The pendal was neatly decorated, and there was the usual amount of bunting and flags. The Volunteers' Band, thanks to the kindness of the railway authorities, and particularly the president of the Railway Institute, Mr. Hogg, was in attendance. Much credit is due to the Municipal Commissioner and the Secretary of the Municipality for the way in which the whole thing was got up. Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the Collector, on arrival, was received by the vice-president, Rao Saheb Koppiker, Mamlatdar, Rao Saheb Bhadbade and Kullianpurkar, the Sub-Judges of Hubli, Nabab Akbar Khan, Babu Niranjan Nath, Mr. D'Silva, and others. Almost all the Municipal Commissioners and representatives of the trading community, as also other leading citizens, were present. Among others that were present were seen the Rev. Mr. Warth, the Rev Mr. Knittel and Mrs. Knittel, Mr. Acatos, Agent, Ralli Brothers, Mr. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Collett, Rao Saheb Pathawardhan, the Educational Inspector, S. D., and Ramarao Desai, the vice-president of the Dharwar Municipality, Messrs. Sukia and Amate, Postal Superintendents, Rao Saheb Apte, Valvekar, Pathak, Hanmantrao, and others.

Mr. Crawley-Boevey having been voted to the chair, the proceedings were opened by the vice-president, who spoke as follows:—

"Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In the absence of Mr. Bonus, the president of the Municipality, the task of addressing the assembly devolves on me. I am sure Mr. Bonus would have done more justice to the subject than I can do, but press of work in the district has come in his way, and he has asked me to express his regret to Mr. Boevey and other guests for his inability to be present here to-day. You all know the object for which we are assembled here to-day. It is to formally open the cotton market, a municipal undertaking, intended for offering facilities to trade which is now a fact accomplished. The idea of establishing markets similar to the one we are about to open originated with Mr. Moore, some eight years ago, that is to say in 1884, when he happened to be the Acting Commissioner of the Southern Division. Those of you who may have known Mr. Moore may remember that he is a man of broad sympathies, and ever zealous for the welfare of the country, and particularly for the welfare of those intrusted to his care. Many here undoubtedly have an idea what Municipal government in India and especially in these parts means. The government is in its infancy, and it is not my intention to disparage an institution so noble in its conception, and which hereafter let us hope will produce results its most sanguine advocates and admirers never dreamt of. However whatever good be in store for it in future, I cannot help saying that at present so far as Hubli is concerned it is a rusty machine, very slow of motion, and not easily [illegible]ful they be. But such was the earnestness and persistency with which Mr. Moore urged on the Hubli Municipality the advisability of making Hubli a centre for cotton trade in these parts and to open a market for the purpose that the Municipality at last took up the idea, developed it after mature deliberations, and we see to-day the result thereof. And justice compels me to add that Mr. Spence and Mr. Winter, the former Collectors of the District, contributed not a little towards it, as also Mr. Mein, the former Agent of the Bank of Bombay, whose active co-operation was very useful to the Municipality. The finishing stroke to the business was, however, given by Mr. Boevey, our popular Collector. It was he who helped us to obtain the land which it will be admitted by all is the most suitable in every respect. It was he who urged on the Municipality the advisability of pushing on the work, and the Municipality is thankful, that acting upon his advice, it has been able to accomplish a work of public utility. Small though the undertaking is compared with similar undertakings elsewhere, it has been rather a large one for the Hubli Municipality, which has on its hands larger works, I mean the water-works, estimated to cost about five lakhs or more, of which the Municipality will have to contribute more than one-half. I need not dilate much upon the objects and aims of the market. They are pretty well known to you all. Hitherto for want of a market, the traders and particularly the ryots, the producers of the staple, had to peregrinate from lane to lane and door to door, and after a good deal of peregrination and great waste of time complete a transaction in rather an unsatisfactory manner. I say unsatisfactory, because though the shrewd merchant who is always conversant with current prices, thanks to the good officers of the Telegraph Departments, may be satisfied that he has paid a proper value for his commodity. The rustic ryot who viewed telegraphy and all akin to it with suspicion was always doubtful whether his produce would not have fetched more had the transaction taken place in a public mart. The establishment of a market will do away with this evil, will lead to open transactions and the ryot will have the advantage of bartering his produce to the highest bidder. The facilities the market will offer the disposal of his staple must necessarily encourage him to be more industrious and to place a larger area of land under cultivation than hitherto, and as to the traders, they must also profit thereby inasmuch as they will be saved much trouble and time. The facilities of completing all transactions in one place cannot be otherwise than beneficial to all parties concerned. The market in its turn must of necessity concentrate and attract trade from the different parts of the district and places adjoining it, and this must necessarily act as a stimulus to draw a larger number of traders to the place. There is one point in reference to the public convenience or rather public inconvenience to which I wish to direct your attention. Many here must have noticed especially during the so-called cotton season, that some of the thoroughfares are entirely blocked by heaps of unpressed cotton bales, much to the annoyance of the public at large. The cotton, of course, belongs to the merchants, and they, perhaps, do not mind it, but the people do, and rightly so, and the market will do away with the inconvenience caused to them by the wholesale scattering of cotton bales on the public roads. It will also do away, to some extent at least let us hope, with the fraudulent admixture of cotton with foreign bodies which has not a little depreciated the value of cotton in the great marts of the empire. The Municipal Corporation desire me to offer their best thanks to the Collector for the honor he has done them by gracing this occasion with his presence, and by kindly consenting to open the market. In behalf of the Corporation, I may be permitted to say that the Municipality is much indebted to Mr. Boevey for his constant solicitude for the welfare of this Municipality. Apart from the great interest he has taken in regard to the cotton market, his advice upon different matters pertaining to the Municipal administration has produced the best results, and it is reasonable to hope that both the Municipality and the public will profit thereby now and hereafter. The best thanks of the Corporation are due to the railway officials who have done us the honor of being present at this occasion. The railway company cannot be disinterested in a matter, having for its aim the increase of trade and commerce. It is true that the iron horse travels far and wide, and a small place like Hubli, which may be compared to a drop in the ocean cannot make a perceptible impression on a large concern like the S.-M. Ry. Company, but as an aggregation of drops makes an ocean, so the cotton mart of Hubli must be one of the many which will add its quota to the load of the iron horse and thus increase the railway traffic. I see among us many merchants for whose benefit this institution is mainly intended. It is to be hoped that they will avail to the fullest extent of the advantage the market will afford them, and now, ladies and gentlemen, I will now ask Mr. Boevey on behalf of the Corporation, to declare the market open."

The address of the vice-president being ably translated by Rao Saheb Shankerrao Apte, one of the Municipal Commissioners and the Chairman of the Educational Board, Mr. Crawley Boevey spoke as follows:—

"Mr. Vice-President, Municipal Commissioners, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I must heartily congratulate you on the successful completion of this most important work, which is destined, I hope, to confer great and lasting benefit on this important trading town. The introduction of the railway into Hubli has necessarily opened many eyes to the unrivalled situation of this town, and the opportunities for commercial development, situated as Hubli is on the junction of many important lines of road and connected by railroad on three sides with all parts of India. It is plain that this town possesses most remarkable natural advantages, and the opening of the new cotton and grain market shows that the Municipal Corporation of this town is prepared to play its full part in fitting Hubli to take advantage of these unrivalled opportunities. You, Sir, have so fully and so clearly pointed out in your opening address the object of a market of this kind that very few words from me on the subject are required. The main object of course is to provide increased facilities for exchanging cotton and grain, which are the staple products of the Dharwar District. When buyers and sellers find that they can obtain in this market facilities for trade which they cannot elsewhere find; when it is shown to them that sales can be here rapidly and conveniently transacted, without loss of time, and various heavy charges for transport, warehousing, &c., it may, I think, be taken for granted that this market will soon become popular, and that dealers will be only too glad to make use of it for their own profit and the general convenience. You must not, of course, suppose that any important undertaking of this kind can be carried at once with universal acquiescence. No doubt, your proceedings will interfere to some extent with vested interests, and those who have traded for many years in the old fashion, and have established a business connection of their own, will not be disposed at first to regard your proceedings with any great approval. But just as the railway for a time displaces the bullock-cart and the pack saddle so must any new market of this kind interfere for a time with the shopkeepers, who have heretofore carried on business in the old way. Trade has, however, a wonderful knack of adapting itself to new conditions and to permanent improvements of any kind; and as soon as it is understood what a vast economy of time and of trouble is effected by concentrating the trade in a market of this kind, it is tolerably certain that all objections and opposition will speedily vanish, for such economy simply means profitable trade, in other words it means making money. In connection with the opening of a cotton and grain exchange of this kind it may be of interest to some of you to know what is the actual acreage under cotton and wheat in this district. The figures as supplied to me from my records are as follows:—Cotton acres, 3,91,917—1892/93. Wheat acres, 2,92,277—1890/91. Assuming the average outturn of clean cotton, per acre to be 75 lb. (exotic cotton averages about 100 lb.) we have an average supply of 10,517 tons of clean cotton or 22,652 cartloads at 40 maunds per cart from the whole district in an ordinary year and if any appreciable proportion of this supply ultimately finds its way to this market, you can form for yourselves some idea of the amount of profitable business that may be expected in a convenient market of this kind."

The Collector then alluded, to the various important public works undertaken by the Hubli Municipality, and after congratulating them on their proofs of public spirit and Municipal activity, formally declared the Hubli cotton and grain market to be open for public business.

The Collector's speech was also translated for the benefit of the majority that were assembled by Rao Saheb Apte, and the Band having discoursed a lively march, Babu Niranjan Nath addressed the assembly as follows:—

"We have heard with pleasure of the advantages and usefulness of the Institution, the opening of which we are assembled here to commemorate, and I congratulate you, Mr. Crawley-Boevey, that this communication is taking place before your time of office closes. I beg now, to thank you, Sir, on behalf of the members of the Corporation for your coming here to preside at this, the opening of the Hubli cotton market, the advantages of which will, I am sure, at no distant date, be felt for miles round this centre of trade, I mean Hubli. Gentlemen, the convenience and advantages of a market of this kind have been so well and clearly explained both by Dr. Cardoz and Mr. Crawley-Boevey that I hardly consider it necessary to go over the ground which they have just traversed. But let me assure you, gentlemen, that having accomplished this object, which occupied the time and attention of the Municipality for so many years, we will next turn our minds and energies to the [illegible] which improvements are still required, and [illegible]ness by persevering to obtain other institutions which we consider requisite for the good of the public and for the welfare of the community. I have in conclusion to repeat how deeply the members of the Corporation feel the kindness with which our popular Collector has graced this meeting, and to add that we shall cherish the recollection of this day for many years to come.

Garlands of flowers and *attar* and *pan supari* being distributed and the band having struck "God save the Queen," the proceedings terminated, and the assembly dispersed, much pleased with what they had heard and seen.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JAN. 31.

TAKING Friday as a *dies non* for a rest Belgaum woke up; very much alive again on Saturday, when a very good gymkhana and a delightful cinderella dance succeeded each other, and closed a week rendered bright at its beginning by the burlesque performance. To begin with, the gymkhana meeting, although got up in a hurry—the honorary secretary, Mr. Lewes, having only come back from camp on Thursday—was particularly diversified and pleasant. Event No. 1 was a ¼ mile flat race, open to native troops. Prize: Rs. 5, 3, and 2. The successful competitors were:—

Drummer Massey, 2nd M. I. 1
Drummer Anthony, 7th M. I. 2
Drummer Massey, 2nd M. I. 3

A Jumping Competition.—For ponies, 1-3 and under, the property of members, over a hurdl, mud wall, and water jump. Entrance, Rs. 2 to winnr. This was rather an exciting event, the water jump ooking most uninviting and threatening to render ay unskilful rider *hors de combat* for the remainder of he meeting. It was won by

Mr. Marden's Orson 1
Mr. Leeve's Sonny 2

A Three-Legged Race. Open to British trops. Prize; Rs. 10, 6, and 4. A very amusing race.

Gunner Dolan and partner 1
Private Flaherty and partner 2
Private Clifford and partner .... } 3
Gunner McGuiggan and partner .... } 3

The Colenso Stakes.—Ladies' Nomination. ich competitor to take an arithmetical problem tois nominator, who will solve it, setting down theanswer. Competitors will then ride back to the start. 'he first in with correct answer being the winner. itrance, Rs. 2, to winner. Prize to nominator. Mrhurnall, 7th M. I., nominated by Miss Johnston, won stakes, Miss Johnston having proved as skilful a "ready reckoner," as she was in skirt-dancing at thrlesque.

Egg Spearing.—Open to members. [illegible] rather novel competition, where eggs take the p of pigs in *statu quo*, was won by

Mr. Marden 1
Mr. Pigott 2

A Band Competition.—Each competitc play his instrument while running the course. P Rs. 5, 3, and 2. This was an exciting as well oisy race, and was won by Bandsmen Skilton llins, and Knight.

The Cinderella Dance at the Club, on day night, was, by unanimous opinion, pronounced delightful. The Cheshire Band played a very good well-arranged programme. Most of those prese re in fancy dress. The Princess Katinka of Go Bohemian girl won fresh laurels for herself. night's performance was pronounced better than lay's. The players were all more confident in parts, and seemed even brighter and more int doing well. *Dolores* (Mrs. Grove) sang "Sunshi l Rain" in a manner that brought to her feet bouq *l infinitum*, and Mrs. Haughton's song, "Dear " was even more enthusiastically received than how delightful." By special request the pe nce will be repeated shortly as soon as one of eading actors comes back from camp. The Che officers entertained the whole station at supper the performance with their usual unlimited ho

A very handsome tombstone h been erected over Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel 's grave subscribed for by the Madras Medical

THE ALBION MILK AND UR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—T entially complexion Soap is most agreeabl beneficial in use, especially where the skin sitive, or has become roughened by exposure land or sea. It never irritates, and hence w soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency ularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury fo Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Chi Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. —TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE RAO OF POL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GHODADER, JAN. 26.

AN interesting durbar was held here to-day by Colonel Salmon, the popular Political Agent of the Mahikantha Agency, for the propose of placing the young Rao of Pol on his *gadi*. He had invited his Bhayats, Sardars, and friends, who attended the durbar. This is the first occasion on which a durbar of this sort had been held here. After the Rao was conducted to the durbar by the Personal Assistant to the Political Agent, and seated on his proper place, Colonel Salmon rose up amidst the cheers of all assembled, and made the following speech:—

"Chiefs, Bhumias, Sirdars, and Gentlemen,—The ceremony, which I have come here to perform, and for which we have assembled this day, is one which cannot fail to have interest for us all. Rao Prathisingji, I am here under the orders of Government to hand over your State to you on attainment of your majority. To me, as the representative of Government in this Mahikantha Province, of which the Pol State is a component part and the second in rank; such an event must necessarily have some importance for you as Chief; it must have special and absorbing interest as placing you in a position to which not only you but all the members of your family and your Bhayats have been looking forward for years past, and for your subjects it has a significance which cannot be overestimated as bringing them in immediate contact with and under the power of a new Chief, whose rule may work for good or evil. When your father, the late Rao Hamirsingji, died in October, 1889, you were only eighteen years old. A wise and far-seeing policy adopted by Government recognizes that it is of the greatest importance to India (as has been observed by one of its Viceroys) that the Native State should be prosperous and well-administered, and to ensure this it is a necessity the Chief should be educated and fitted for the important task that will fall upon him. In consonance with this policy Government took over charge of your State and of your education. These measures, unpalatable though they were to you at the time were imperative in your own interests as well as those of the Imperial Government, and I think that reviewing them at the present time with the calmer judgment of a matured understanding, the inward consciousness of your own better ability to take the reins of control, and the distinct assurance (conveyed by my presence here this day and its object) that there was neither wish nor intention to encroach on your privileges, you will be ready to admit that they were disinterested and wisely meant. You were sent to Rajkot to complete your studies at the Rajkumar College, and it gives me pleasure to say that you made good use of your opportunities. I feel sure you will never regret the knowledge of the training you acquired there. You are now ready to take upon yourself the management of your taluka, and Government wish you to do so. Be assured they will note carefully whether the advantages that have been given you are profited by or mis-used. When your taluka was taken over the balance in its treasury was very small, something under Rs. 20,000, although very little had been expended on its improvement for a great many years previously. What funds were available had to be used in carrying out work that ought to have been done long ago for the improvement of means of communication with this distant hilly tract, and the better protection of the country and frontier which forms a most important part of this State's duties. The restricted command of money, and the very short period of attachment have combined to prevent as much being done as we could have wished. But I must here especially notice the excellent work which has been set on foot in this taluka by the Mr. Thompson, of which you are already aware, and which you, Raoji Saheb, having yourself had the blessing of education can the better appreciate. The improvement of the Bhil population, to which he is devoting himself, is an object that claims our fullest sympathy and support, for it is both laudable and full of prospective advantages to the country at large. The reclamation of these people from the lawless and predatory habits, ingrained by centuries of heredity; can only be accomplished by very slow degrees. It must take generations probably before the edifice is built up, but a sound and simple education, which is all that is aimed at, is the corner-stone on which the fabric must rest, and this has now been laid. In several schools (two of which are in this taluka) the voluntary attendance of both, Bhil boys and girls, which is steadily increasing, attests the desire of this primitive race to raise themselves. His Highness the Maharaja of Idar and others of your neighbours are giving the movement hearty support, and I feel sure Government may rely on you to do so also. The more so as it is one which they take special interest in. I will now not detain you further. Raoji Saheb, but hand you over the [illegible] declare you to be formally installed in all the rights and privileges pertaining to your position as Chief of Pol. On behalf of Government as well as myself personally I offer you sincere congratulation and good wishes, and trust your career may be a prosperous one. The pleasant days of school, play, and idleness are over, and the stern responsibilities of manhood and a busy life are before you. Your taluka is small, but there is much to be done in it. It has hitherto borne, I regret to say, an indifferent character for progress, and ranks in that respect low down among the talukas of this Province. Let it be your aim and ambition to raise it to its proper place, and cause it to be an example instead of a reproach. You will have many difficulties, I know, in your way before this can be done, but you must face them bravely and do your best. More will not be asked or expected of you. Treat your subjects well, and secure their affection, ever remembering that in their well-being and contentment lies your own wealth and prosperity. Deal fairly with them, and they will do the same by you. An ounce of experience is worth more than a pound of precept, so I will do no more than allude to the events of 381, when your father's subjects rose against him an confined him in his own house. You will find, I fe plenty of bad advisers about you, who will recommnd a return to the old regime, but you will do well nc to listen to them. The State of Pol must, in comma with other Native States, advance with the times, ad those who advise you otherwise, be assured, are nl your well-wishers. If you are in difficulties, seek tt advice of Government, whom you will always find rdy to assist you, provided you loyally and faithfully ffil your obligations towards them and your ople."

R. B. Nathabhai D. Patel, the Personal Assistant of K. Agency, then read a Gujerati translation of the sme. The Rao then replied to the above as under:—Colonel Salmon, Mr. Thompson, R. B. Nathabhai, and entlemen,—I heartily thank you, Colonel Salmon, and as Government for installing me on the throne of ır forefathers this day. I will never foreget the higation under which you have placed me by coming ere and performing this ceremony, remembering the sendship you bore with my late lamented father. ou are well aware of the condition of this State, and it, erefore, requires no mention here from me. However, say in short that the troublesome frontier, small revenue, but great area of hilly tracts inhabited by rude eople have made it very difficult to govern this State atisfactorily. In spite of the above difficulties, you are aware, how my forefathers have managed it, with byalty to the British Government, and I will always continue loyal to the benign British Government, and deal fairly with my subjects. I will do my best to increase their happiness and enhance the prosperity of my State, always remembering the instructions received from time to time from you, and also at the Raj Kumar College about the duties of a Chief. The rights, honours, and respects of this old house are not unknown to you, and I trust you will preserve them as has been done hithertofore. I thank you for your approving the appointment of Mr. Ranchorlal Dalsukhram, whom I selected as my Karbhari in consideration of his old age and experience of the many years' administration of Wasna, Pethapur, and Mohanpur States. He possesses my confidence and I am sure he will be a valuable adviser in my State affairs. I sincerely thank Government for what improvements have been made in this hilly district during the short period of attachment, and I specially thank Mr. Thompson for the reforms introduced by him. I sincerely pray that my sole desire of earning the satisfaction of Government and heartfelt blessings of my subjects by preserving and increasing all the works of improvements, be fulfilled. Gentlemen, I am thankful to you all for honouring this durbar. I again thank you, Colonel Salmon, for your coming here with Mr. Thomson, and R. B. Nathabhai and accept with sincere gratitude the congratulation and good wishes expressed by you on this occasion."

The ceremony closed with distribution of attar and pan-supari.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

STATEMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY.

AT the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on Wednesday, Lord Lansdowne made an important statement regarding certain changes which it is proposed to introduce in the Council procedure, pending the introduction of the full scheme of reform under the Councils' Act. His Excellency said:—

Hon. Members will recollect that, during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, a Bill was passed affecting in several respects the Council which I have the honour of addressing, and the local Legislative Councils of Bombay, Madras, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces. The circumstances under which the measure was introduced, and the discussions which took place while it was passing through the two Houses of Parliament, are well known, and I do not think it necessary to recur to them now. The changes introduced by the new Act had reference to the constitution of the Legislative Councils and to their functions. As regards their constitution, the Act provided for an increase in the number of additional Members, and conferred upon the Governor-General in Council the power of making regulations as to the conditions under which such Members should be nominated. As regards the functions of the enlarged Councils, the Act gave them the right of discussing the annual Financial Statement, and also the right of addressing questions to the Government.

With the object of introducing these changes it was enacted, under clause (1) of the new Act, that "the Governor-General in Council may from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, make regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations" (*i.e.*, the nominations of Additional Members) "or any of them, shall be made by the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors respectively, and "prescribe the manner in which such regulations shall be carried into effect."

The provision affecting the functions of the enlarged Councils is clause (2) of the Act under which "the Governor-General in Council may from time to time make rules authorising, at any meeting of the Governor-General's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, the discussion of the annual Financial Statement of the Governor-General in Council and the asking of questions, but under such conditions and restrictions as to subject or otherwise as shall be in the said rules prescribed or declared."

The clause contains a like provision authorising the heads of the Local Governments to make similar rules, and it is provided that "Rules made under the Act by Governors and Lieutenant-Governors in Council shall be submitted for, and subject to, the sanction of the Governor-General in Council," while the rules made by the Governor-General in Council are to be "submitted for, and subject to, the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council."

Acting upon the lines thus laid down for our guidance in the two clauses which I have quoted we at once entered into correspondence with the Local Governments with a view to framing regulations under clause (1) for the nomination of Additional Members. We also prepared rules with regard to the discussion of the Financial Statement and the asking of questions in this Council, and we entered into correspondence with the Local Governments as to the rules which were to be made for similar purposes in the case of their Legislatures.

The question was one of some difficulty and necessitated a considerable amount of correspondence. We did not think it necessary to insist upon absolute uniformity as between Province and Province in the matter of the new rules, but it was obviously desirable that they should be framed in a uniform spirit, and in accordance with what we believed to be the general principles accepted by Parliament when the Act was passed.

We were able to arrive at an understanding with the Local Governments before the end of Simla season and by the end of October last our proposals had been submitted to the Secretary of State.

It was my earnest hope that we should have obtained the sanction of her Majesty's Government by a date which would have enabled us to bring the whole of the new rules into operation at the commencement of the present Session, but it is scarcely matter for surprise that the Secretary of State should have thought it necessary to examine carefully proposals so far-reaching and so important as those which we have submitted to him, and we learnt a few days ago that, in consequence of a legal difficulty which had been encountered in reference to the new Regulations for the appointment of Additional Members, it was not likely that we should, for some time to come, be made aware of his Lordship's views upon the whole question. Under these circumstances we considered it desirable to apply to her Majesty's Government for permission to introduce immediately that part of the new procedure which has reference to those enlargements of the functions of the Legislative Councils of which I spoke just now. I am glad to say that this suggestion was readily agreed to by Lord Kimberley, and that we have received his sanction to introduce at once the new Rules under which, in future, hon. members will have the right of discussing our financial proposals, and of addressing questions to us on matters of public interest. The new rules will be published in the Official *Gazette*, but it may be desirable that I should take this opportunity of stating briefly what their substance will be, and of mentioning one or two considerations by which we have been guided in framing them.

The rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement are of the briefest and simplest character. They merely lay down that—

(*i*) the statement shall be explained in Council every year and a printed copy given to each member; that

(*ii*) after the explanation has been made, each member shall be at liberty to offer any observations he may wish to make on the statement, and that

(*iii*) the Financial Member shall have the right of reply, and the discussion shall be closed by the President making such observations, if any, as he may consider necessary.

The rules for the discussion of the financial statement in the local Legislatures are framed upon the same lines, and I need not further refer to them.

The privileges thus conferred upon the Legislative Councils is, I venture to think, one of great importance. I have more than once expressed in this room my strong opinion that the present practice under which the Council has been allowed an opportunity of criticising the financial policy of the Government of India only upon those occasions when financial legislation was resorted to could not be defended. The right to criticise the financial administration of a Government is one of which it is impossible to over-estimate the value, and I have never concealed my opinion that it was improper, as well as illogical, that that right should be frequently denied merely upon the technical ground that no Bill upon which a financial debate could be originated happened to be before the Council. The right to discuss and to criticise is one which should be either altogether withheld, or altogether conceded. The present arrangement under which it has been exercised one year, and held in abeyance the next, is altogether indefensible. These financial discussions will now take place with regularity, and not upon sufferance, and I feel no doubt that both the public and the Government of India will gain, the one by the wider knowledge and insight into public affairs which it will obtain, the other by the increased opportunity which will be given to it of explaining its position and defending its policy.

I will now pass to that portion of the new Regulations which has reference to the asking of questions under Section 2 of the Councils Act of last year. The main point which we found ourselves called upon to consider had reference to the conditions and restrictions under which the newly-conferred right should be exercised. We propose that at least six days' notice shall ordinarily be given in writing to the Secretary in the Legislative Department of any questions which an Hon. Member intends to ask, but that the President may, if he thinks fit, allow a question to be asked with shorter notice, or may require a longer notice, should the circumstances demand it.

We have laid down that questions must be so framed as to be merely requests for information, and must not be put in an argumentative or hypothetical form, or in defamatory language. No discussion will be permitted in respect of an answer given to a question. These two restrictions are substantially identical with those under which questions may be put to her Majesty's Government in the British House of Commons. A question of which notice has been given by one member may, if he so desires, be asked by another member on his behalf.

There remains one point of the utmost importance. We had to consider whether it was desirable to specify certain subjects with regard to which questions should be inadmissible. It is obvious that there are some matters with regard to which no Government can allow itself to be publicly interpellated, such matters, for example, as military preparations at a time when hostilities are in progress or in contemplation, or matters of financial policy involving the premature disclosure of information affecting the market. The conclusion to which we came was that it was better, at all events in the early days of the new procedure, not to commit ourselves to any such specification of subjects. The impropriety of a question may be due quite as much to the time and circumstances under which it is asked as to the subject matter, and, although we believe that experience may possibly enable us to lay down rules of the kind suggested, we are of opinion that, for the present it will be desirable to content ourselves with taking power for the President to disallow a question upon the ground that it cannot be answered consistently with public interests. The reformed Councils will, I have no doubt, show a proper appreciation of the limits within which the right of interpellation can be exercised without injury to public interests, and I have every hope that it will very rarely be found necessary to resort to the veto of the President. I may add that in this case also the Rule adopted is similar to that in force in the House of Commons.

The rules as to questions asked in the Local Legislatures are conceived in the same spirit, but they contain two special and important restrictions. Under the first of these Members of Council are precluded from asking questions with regard to matters or branches of the administration other than those under the control of the Local Government. The second restriction is this, that in matters which are, or have been, the subject of controversy between the Governor-General in Council, or the Secretary of State, and the Local Government, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, while the answer must be confined to a statement of the facts. The necessity of both these restrictions is, I think, so obvious that I need not take up the time of the Council by defending them.

These are the changes which will come into immediate operation. Of those which are likely to follow, and which affect the constitution as distinguish from the functions of the Councils, I am obviously precluded from speaking while the matter is still in the hands of the Secretary of State. I will, however, venture to say that, even if the changes which we have been able to introduce were to stop short with those which I have now explained—and I do not suggest for a moment that this is likely—a very material advance will have been made in the direction of increasing the usefulness of the Legislative Councils. Their functions have, until now, with the solitary exception to be found in those occasional discussions of the Budget which I have just mentioned, been strictly and narrowly limited to those of assisting the Government of India in the work of legislation. They have been absolutely precluded from asking for information, or inquiring into matters of public interest. In advising her Majesty's Government to allow us to exceed these limits, we feel that we have taken a very serious and far-reaching step. We have taken it under a deep sense of the responsibility which we have assumed; we are fully aware that we are effecting a radical change in the character of these Legislatures, but we are profoundly convinced that the time has come when it is desirable to bring them into closer touch with the rest of the community, and that the reform which we are about to introduce is one which will be for the advantage of the Government as well as of the people of this country.

I ought, perhaps, to add that the new rules will be published in the *Gazettes* immediately.

THE RAVENNA-CHISHIMA COLLISION.

FINDING OF THE COURT.

THE following is the finding of the Yokohama Court of Inquiry into the circumstances of the recent disastrous collision between the P. and O. s.s. Ravenna and the Japanese torpedo cruiser Chishima Kan, delivered on the 28th ultimo:—

Finding an order of a Naval Court held at Yokohama on the 20th, 24th, 27th, and 28th days of December, 1892, to investigate the circumstances attending a collision between the British steamship Ravenna of Glasgow, official No. 82300, and the Imperial Japanese cruiser Chishima Kan on or about the 30th day of November, 1892, whereby serious damage to the Ravenna ensued; and to inquire into the conduct of the master, mates, and crew of the Ravenna.

The Ravenna is a steam vessel, 3,256 tons registered tonnage, official No. 82300 and belonging to the port of Glasgow. It appears from the evidence given before the Court that she sailed from Kobe on the 29th November bound for Nagasaki, with a cargo of merchandise, and with about 150 souls on board, all told, of whom 23, were passengers. That on the morning of the 30th November, 1892, at about 4-20 a.m., the Ravenna's course was S. 40 W. true, speed 12·5 knots. Tsurushima light in sight right ahead, distant 14 to 15 miles; no other lights in sight, and the deck in charge of Mr. E. W. Browne, Chief Officer, No. of certificate 06583, the pilotage was being conducted by Mitano Yoshibei, licensed pilot for the Island Sea. Mr. G. Alderton, 5th Officer, No. of certificate 02437, was on the look-out on the forecastle head, and both the steaming and side lights burning brightly. About 4-20 a.m., Captain Browne (the Master) No. of certificate 12193, having been eleven hours on deck, left the bridge and retired to his cabin (situated on the upper deck 182 feet abaft the bridge); about 4-30 a.m., he felt the shock of a collision and heard one blast of the steam whistle, on which he instantly rushed on deck and was met near his cabin door by a lascar who reported the ship in collision. Captain Browne immediately shouted below: "Send all the passengers on deck," and then ran forward to the bridge and found the engines were going slowly astern and, as the ship had lost her way, he stopped them. Captain Browne then ordered the boats away, viz., the mail or accident boat, No. 3 life boat, a gig, and a jolly boat. The remainder of the boats he ordered to be lowered in a line with the rail so as to be ready if necessary, to embark the passengers. The boats had been previously ordered away by the Chief Officer. The Captain next turned his attention to the damage done to his own ship, and, having assured himself that she was not in immediate danger, decided to remain on the scene of the disaster which he did. The boats appear to have been despatched promptly and, after being away from 30 to 40 minutes, saved the Captain, Kaburaki Makoto, the French guarantee engineer Francois Esneaul and 13 seamen; also Sub-Lieutenant Tsuchiyama Telsugo, who had climbed into the bow of the Ravenna, was discovered and taken on board. Shortly before daybreak all the boats returned and were hoisted up except the mail boat, which was again despatched to make a further search in charge of Alderton, the 5th Officer, but finding no one he rejoined the Ravenna at 9 a.m., in Horiye Bay, whither Captain Browne had proceeded to safe anchorage in consequence of the damaged condition of the ship.

From the evidence of the following persons, viz., the Chief Officer, the 5th Officer, the Pilot, in his certified statement made before H. B.M. Consul at Nagasaki, the Quartermaster of the watch, and the A. B, on the look-out, it appears they all agree that at about 4-45 on the morning of the 30th November both a white and red light were sighted a little on the port bow and that the Ravenna ported 10 degrees then steered a course and then again ported; as the red light got nearer the other ship apparently starboarded. When the other ship's three lights were seen the Ravenna's helm was put "hard-a-port," and a blast on the steam whistle was blown; the other ship attempted to blow her whistle which was choked with water, and starboarded to cross the Ravenna's bow. The Ravenna's engines were stopped and helm reversed at the moment of striking and also the whistle blown. At the time of striking the Ravenna's head was N. 85 W.

According to the evidence, as the Ravenna on first seeing the red light of the other vessel adopted the correct course according to the rules of the road we cannot consider the action of this ship to be the primary cause of the collision. When a collision was imminent at the time when the Ravenna blew one blast of her whistle and put her helm hard-a-port, the response of the other ship in showing her green light immediately after left the Ravenna no option in the use of her helm. But had her engines then been instantly stopped and reversed, the effects of the collision might have been modified. We do not attach any blame for the collision to the Master, Chief Officer, and others on duty.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th Feb., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	9	27 p.m.	15	20
Teheran	5	2	5 p.m.	..	21
Suez	5	9	15 a.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 5th Feb., 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	5	20	..	5
" Kurrachee	..	8	...	1
" Madras	..	11	...	2

THE *Times*' correspondent who has been investigating the New Mesmerism in Paris sums up his conclusions:—Hypnotism in treatment has a real but very limited value, and it should be only used with great care. It is not likely to die out altogether, but neither is likely to be generally adopted or even to spread much beyond its present limits. Hypnotic experiments, unless they have the patient's benefit in view, are injurious and unjustifiable alike on the platform and in the laboratory. Finally, if I may offer any practical advice to the public, it is this—regard hypnotism with extreme caution, and do not resort to it except on the advice of an unprejudiced medical man in whose opinion you have complete confidence.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Benedick, 1,581 tons, Captain J Hansey, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, in ballast.

The s s Afghan, 1,459 tons, Captain Robert Barton, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo,

The B I S N Co's s s Warora, 2,553 tons, Captain G Johnstone, sailed on Saturday last for Galle, in ballast.

The schooner Paula, 283 tons, Captain P L Breymann, cleared on Saturday last, for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

The Hall Line s s Kirby Hall, 1,688 tons, Captain R M Phillips, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Liver pool, with a general cargo.

The Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain F Ansaldo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo and 38 deck passengers.

The s s Preston, 1,359 tons, Captain W Geddes, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant, from Barry (31st December), with a cargo of 2,529 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mesrrs James Mackintosh and Co.

The s s Clio, 1,779 tons, Captain J J Wood, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Lonster as cabin and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

The B.I.S.N. and Co's s.s. Karagola, 597 tons, captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Pomkins, Mr J Nutter, Mr W A Hedderweek, Mr W Agnew, Captain and Miss Edwards, Mr Faiz Mahomed, Mr Abdoola Vab, Mr Mohomed Nazir and five others, and 190 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W R Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 30 cases opium, and the following passengers :—Brig-Surgn R Bowman, Mrs Bowman, Mr R Shepherd, Mr Allibhoy and three others, Mr Abdoola bin Ahmed and 62 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Hutchinson, Mr and Mrs J B Muir and three children, Captain Chapman, Mr and Miss Morris, wife and child of Qr-Master Sergt C Berkeley, Mr Mabomed Remoo and 237 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Mirzapore, 2,168 tons, Captain R Harvey, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majest'ys China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Kobe—Mr Brown, Jr From Yokohama—Mr C H Hill From Hongkong—Mr and Miss J Deering and Mr J E David From Colombo—Mr Lewis, two Misses Lewis, Mr R W Kerr, Mr R Young, Mr Tinche, Miss Tinche, Mr Taffle, Mr and Mrs Miller and Mr D C Fraser From Sydney—Mr J S Kipling, Rev J Chandery, Mr and Mrs Reeves and 5 children and Miss Stevenson From Adelaide—Mr A Strathmore, and Mr G Bradford From Albany—Mr C Briggs From different ports, three deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Preston (s)	Geddes	Barry, Dec 31.
4	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Busreh, Jan 21.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi, Feb 2.
	Clio (s)	Wood	Hull, Dec 21.
5	Inchdune (s)	Hutchan	Cardiff, Jan 5.
	Bormida (s)	Ansaldo	Hongkong. Jan 17.
	Mirzapore (s)	Harvey	Shanghai, Jan 14.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Assyria (s)	Grier	Persian Gulf.
	Thibet (s)	Bishop	China, &c.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.
	Benedick (s)	Hansey	Rangoon.
	Warora (s)	Johnstone	Galle.
5	Afghan (s)	Barton	Marseilles.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Phillips	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Steamer Karagola, Tice, for Karachi.
Schooner Paula, Breymann, for Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Kapurthala, for K. Coast and Karachi.
" Pemba, for Persian Gulf via K. Coast and Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Oriental (s), 2712, Moule
St Pancras (s) 2782, Young
Slingsby (s), 2094, Robinson
Merida (s), 1487, Tompsett
Lycia (s), 2117, McNay
Emir (s), 2620, Newey
Ramillies (s), 1903, Richards
Afghan (s), 1439, Barton
R Rubattino (s), 3044, Merello
Lindisfarne (s), 1944, Andrew
H M S Pollock, 1623, McDowall
Etolia (s), 2113, Jenes
Persia (s), 2318, Hutchinson
Rydal Hall, (s), 2139 Brooks
Aston Hall (s), 2254, McFee
Kirby Hall (s), 1689, Phillips
Arab (s), 2723, Nash
Paula, 284, Breymann
Wave Queen, 313, Dinnage.
Ramore Head (s), 2913, McCalmont
Aldgate (s), 2208, Chephiro
Arbib Brothers (s), 1739, Hill
Benedick (s), 1581, Hansey
Inchisla (s), 1894, Hallwell
Brindisi (s), 2299, Roche
Malwa (s), 1694, Preston
Nizam (s), 1615, Tillard
Surat (s), 1677, Sleeman
Teheran (s), 1684, Tocque
Venetia (s), 1551, Leigh
Assam (s), 1611, Creery
La Seyne (s), 1151, Blanc
Bendi (s), 2297, Beneke
Castledale (s), 1532
Chatfield (s) 1904, McFee
Lanark (s), 1973, Cross
Kt Companion (s), 2543
Methley Hall (s), 2182, Buck
Wennington Hall (s), 1887, Lang
Wistow Hall (s), 2139, Barclay

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Pigeon, Gray
H M S Plassy, Gunn
I M S Dalhousie, Black
I M S Tenasserim, Hewett
R I M S Assaye, Langdon
R I M S Canning, Chandler
R I M S Laurence, Hooper

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel	Commander	From
25	Purulia s	Gillett	Bombay via C. Coast
27	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay.
	Henry Bolckow s.	Hardcastle	Persian Gulf.
28	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C. Coast
29	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden.
31	Clio s	Wood	Hull.
	Kapurthala s.	Livingstone	Bombay.
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel	Commander	Destination
26	Assyria s	Skinner	Bombay.
	Purulia s	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
27	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay.
	Henry Bolckow s.	Hardcastle	Bombay.
28	Esther s	Chapny	Bombay.
29	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay.
31	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Urania, Smith, Pestomji Bhicaji, (not known)
" Clio, Wood, Finlay Muir and Co. Bombay.
" Kapurthala, Livingstone, McIver, Mackenzie and Co. Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 4.

For Liverpool.

Etolia s—75 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 47 bales wool and 18 bales goat hair, W A Graham and Co.

Persia s—250 bales wool, 1,986 cwts bone-meal, Sewjee and Buxey ; 2000 cwts bone-meal, Alex Mckenzie ; 225 bales wool, Nursey Khatao.

For Glasgow.

Persia s—4,000 cwts bone-meal, E C Nanjee.

For London.

Oriental s—138 cwts gum, 13½ cwts cardamoms, cases tortoise shells, and 25 cwts mother of pearl shell K. Shuriff & Co ; 62½ cwts sowa seed and 58 cwts black pepper, D Tajianee; 1,000¼ cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co.

H M Pollock s—525 cwts myrabollams, Bhanjee Jaitha.

For Hamburg.

Ramilliis s—165 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

For Antwerp.

Merida s—210 bales cotton F Sauquet and Co ; 2,499 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Havre.

Emir s—5 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Genoa.

Kirby Hall s—129 bales cotton. Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 750 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

R Rubattino s—2514 cwts gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Trieste.

Lindisfarne s—4000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 400 cwts myrobollams, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

For Venice.

Lindisfarne s—3,000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

For Gibraltar.

Persia s—3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Rydal Hall s—160 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers : 3 bales woollen carpets, Glade and Co.

Persia s—750 cwts teelseed and 28,834 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers ; 1000¼ cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri.

For Dunkirk.

Emir s—400 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Naples.

R Rubattino s—200 cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co : 2000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—642 cwts cotton, unpressed.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—535 cwts cotton unpressed, 245 cwts wool unpressed, 327 cwts rapeseed, 233 cwts jowaree, 2 cwts rice, 215 corges skins and 3 corges hide.

La Seyne s, (Aden) –5,127, cwts jowaree, 1,089 cwts rice, 744 corges, and 1,063 lbs tea.

Oriental s, (Bombay)—334 cwts cotton, unpressed.

Mastona s, (Antwerp)—1,620 bales cotton, 12,033 cwts rapeseed, &c, and 46,309 cwts gingelly seed.

Barque Paula, s. (Muritius via Bombay)—3 cwts rice, and 1,704 cwts barley.

Lycia s, (Bombay)—1,675 cwts cotton unpressed, 10,004 cwts gingelly seed, and 125 corges hide.

Country Crafts, (Bombay)—1,437 cwts cotton unpressed, 121 cwts wool unpressed, 400 cwts rapeseed, 322 cwts wheat, 44 cwts jowaree, and 5 cwts rice

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 1.

Newill, Lt-Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Thalrapatan.

February 3.

Hugheer, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Deolalee.
Reilly, Major, Bo, Comt Depts. on transfer, from Poona.

February 4.

Chapman, Capt, Bo, Supdt, Army Schools on duty, from Karachi.
Macquoid, Lt, Bengal, 1st Lancers H C, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Clowes, Lt-Col, N-W P, East, Lanc Regt. on leave, from Lucknow.
Toms, Capt, Bengal, R A, on transfer, from Rawal Pindi.
Bowman, Brig-Surgn, I M S, on duty, from Baghdad.

DEPARTURES.—February 3.

Baillie, Capt, 20th Bo I, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

February 4.

Newill, Lt-Col, Bengal, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Carrington, C I, Bo, Q M G D, on leave, to Aden.
Chapman, Capt, Bo, Supdt, Army School, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th February.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—

At the Oval.—Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m
Byculla School—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institution.—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School,—Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m, and Thursday at at 7-15 a.m.
Byculla Scottish School,—Tuesdays, at 4 p.m.
Cathedral High School,—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for "A" Company on every Monday and Wednesday evening until further orders in the compound of St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, at 5 p.m.

3. There will be Company drill for "B" Company every Wednesday evening until further orders at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.

4. There will be Company drill for "D" Company every Tuesday evening and for Recruits every Wednesday and Thursday evening at 5 o'clock behind the Telegraph Quarters.

5. There will be Company drill for "E" Company every evening (except Saturdays) until further orders in the St. Mary's School compound at 5-30 p.m.

6. Extract from General Orders :—No 54.—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Lieutenant F. A. Rowland is permitted to resign his commission.

7. The class of Instructions for Proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 8th instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. There will be drill for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 7 a.m. Plain clothes.

2. The Squadron will parade on Thursday, the 9th instant. Members of the Malabar Hill Troop are requested to assemble at the Riding School at 6-50 a.m. Members of the Fort Troop at the oval at the same time.

3. The Annual Church parade will be held on Sunday, the 12th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr H F T Maguire, Offg Magte and Collr, Bogra, is allowed furlough for 8 months under Art 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr A H Collins, C S, reported his departure from India, on furlough.

Mr C J O'Donnel, Mogte and Collr, is appointed temporarily to be Magte and Collr of Birbhum.

Mr W B Maxwell, Dist Supdt of Police, Bankura, is allowed furlough for 8 months.

The services of Mr A M Nash, Professor, Presidency College, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

Mr S E Rita, on probotion, is confirmed as an Extra Asst Commr.

HIGH COURT.—February 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

571-92—Pakrassa Rahamabai vs Pandurang Bhawoo—Mantri.

Undefended New Long Cause.

638-92—Nanu and H—Harridas Jairam vs N C Macleod.

Defended New Long Causes.

118-92—Ardesir, H and D—Rahimtoolabhoy Peerbhoy and others vs Karamalli Versi and another—K D Shroff and P G and S.
120-92—Ardesir H and D—Hassambhoy Visrambhoy vs Karamalli Versi and another—K D Shroff and P G and S.
353-90—Tyabjee and D—Binadiram Balchand vs Pittamber Nursey and others—Pestonjee. R and K.
521-91—Janardhun and A—C A Turner vs Hajee Abdula Esmail Khatiba—T A Bland.
573-92—Matubhai K—Pallonjee Rustomjee Ghoraiwalla vs Nowrojee Cawasjee Hozdar and others—In person.
574-92—Payne G and S—Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Cassam—Edgelow and G.
575-92—J C Cama—Rehmutboo and another vs Abdul Hoosein Bhaijibhai—In person.
576-92—Name and H—Lewis W G Rivett-Carnac vs Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel—Wadia and G.
577-92—Payne G and S—Alfred Waldren and another vs Merwanjee Framjee, George and another—Wadia and G and M N Saklatwalla.
527-92—Khunderao M—Gaswami Shri, Shri Girdharji Maharaj, Shri Govindraj Maharaj Tikait vs Shri Rukmin Wahujee—Little S N and B
557-92—Mansuklal D and J—Sonee Narandas Lukhmichand vs Soni Virchand Luckhmichand—Matuibhoy and J
564-92—Chalk W and S—Poonsey Assoo and others vs Devoo Vera and others—E Wilkin and B M and M.
565-92—Bhaishunker and K—Purshotum Odhowjee vs Meghjee Govin and others—Brown M and M.
584-92—E Wilkin—Panchoo Kanjee vs Gangaji Tijsey—Daphtary and F
585-92—Matubhoy and J—Mulibai vs Luxmon Veera and others—In person.
598-92—Bicknell M and M—Mathoora Khooshall vs Purshotum Fakirchand.
586-92—Bicknell M and M—Balmoocan Soorajbhu and others vs Ramnarayen Hurjusrai.
604-92—Framjee and M—Salenbin Yusuff vs Govindjee Lilladher—Balkrishna and P.
605-92—In person—Balaram Gungaram vs Gungaram Peeraji and others—Bicknell, M and M and D and F

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ragoo Babajee vs The Jadowjee Raghujee Manufacturing Co—Little, S, N and B.—Part heard.
579-92—Khunderao and K—Tricumdass Mooljee vs Pundharinath Luxman and others—In person—(Partly decreed).
478-91—Daptary and F—Venkatrao Cassinath and another vs Cassinath Bapoo Gamat and others—Chitnis, M and M.
296-92—Payne, G and S—Premcore alias Mottee vs Lukhmidas Runchordas and others—K D Shroff.
Thakurdas, D and C, and Chalk, W and S—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870 and in the matter of Government and in the matter of Sakaram Morarjee and others.

For Hearing on Commissioner's Report.

714-89—Janardhan and A—Vinayek Wamon vs Savitribai and others—In person.

Long Causes.

712-90—Tyabjee and D—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Jani Gowli and others—Shamrao P.
129-91—Edgelow and G—Meyachund Kessore vs Phillip A Herford and others—Crawford, B and Co.
226-92—In person—Hajibhoy Dada vs Ebrahim Mahomed Sachoo and others—In person.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending January 31, as compared with the statement of January 24, 1893 :—

	January 24.			January 31.		
Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,34,42,[illegible]25	5	7	1,48,11,043	12	8
Other Deposits, &c.	5,01,66,801	2	11	5,80,47,401	11	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,32,618	8	10	2,21,340	0	5
Sundries	29,38,[illegible]69	12	3	28,98,227	8	7
Rs.	9,17,80,344	13	7	10,08,78,013	0	8
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	39,44,152	0	0	36,42,344	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	52,57,173	8	0	50,91,173	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,16,54,750	13	1	1,19,12,821	11	10
Credits on do.	92,16,424	3	3	94,92,529	5	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,50,57,326	6	3	2,41,72,722	11	4
Balances with other Banks	9,62,393	3	10	13,33,571	14	6
Bullion	8,90 905	5	8	10,99,488	0	9
Dead Stock	12,33,375	2	5	12,34,100	14	7
Stamps	10,401	15	3	9,929	2	2
Sundries	19,47,089	12	11	19,33,634	12	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,14,10,263	4	11	1,65,73,918	10	6
Do. at Branches	2,01,96,089	2	0	2,43,81,778	5	6
Rs.	9,17,80,344	13	7	10,08,78,013	0	8

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to January 31 :—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	23,82,506	Inc.
Do. at Branches	10,13,788	Dec.
Other Deposits	78,80,661	Inc.
Post Bills	1,11,308	Dec.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	4,67,808	Dec.
Loans	2,58,071	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	2,76,105	do.
Mercantile Bills	8,84,603	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	51,63,656	Inc.
Do. at Branches	41,85,689	do.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending January 28, 1893.)

Description.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	47,493	33,297	14,196	..	9,905	..
Goods	61,284	57,305	3,979	..	..	19,844
Other earnings	8,395	8,355	40	...	..	57
Weekly total	1,17,172	98,957	18,215	..	...	..
Aggregate	4,15,650	4,25,556	..	...	..	9,906

HAMILTON & Co. JEWELLERS BOMBAY.

3285 G. Gold Links. Per pair. Rs. 37 Cash.
3286 G. Gold, Pearl and Coral Scarf Ring. Rs. 55 Cash.
3287 G. Gold Scarf Ring. Rs. 35 Cash.
3288 G. Gold Links. Per pair. Rs. 34 Cash.
3289 G. Diamond and Pearl Ring. Rs. 100 Cash.
3290 G. 18-Carat Gold Ring. Rs. 25 Cash.
3291 G. 18-Carat Gold Ring. Rs. 25 Cash.
3292 G. 18-Carat Gold Ring Rs. 45 Cash.
3293 G. Gold & Bloodstone Seal. Rs. 38 Cash.
3294 G. Gold Wishing Bone Brooch. Rs. 12 Cash.
3295 G. GOLD HORSE-SHOE WATCH. OPEN-FACE. Rs. 122 Cash. HUNTER......Rs. 130 Cash. SILVER...... Rs. 55 Cash. OUR REGISTERED PATTERN. No. 166763.
3296 G. Gold & Sardonyx Seal with Key. Rs. 34 Cash.
3297 G. Gold Charm. Rs. 28 Cash.

Gold and Pearl Safety Pin Brooches.

3298 G. Rs. 16 Cash.
3299 G. Rs. 16 Cash.
3300 G. Silver Bangle. Rs. 9 Cash.
3301 G. Rs. 14 Cash.
3302 G. Rs. 13 Cash.
3303 G. Gold Cable Albert. Rs. 105 Cash.
3304 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Any Initial. Rs. 32 Cash.
3305 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 Cash.
3306 G. Silver Thimble with Amethyst top, fitted in plush Slipper case, Rs. 3-8 Cash.
3307 G. Silver Gilt Brooch. Rs. 9 Cash.

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3. That the casein is partially peptonized, so as to be as readily digested as human milk.
4. That the milk in this preparation is carefully sterilized, and that it is prepared with scientific skill in every detail. It has been prepared and improved by the advice and aid of the best physicians and chemists, such as Prof. Attfield, London ; Prof. Stutzer, Bonn, Germany.

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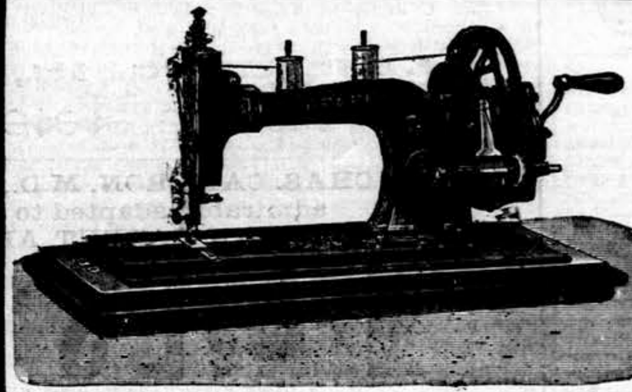

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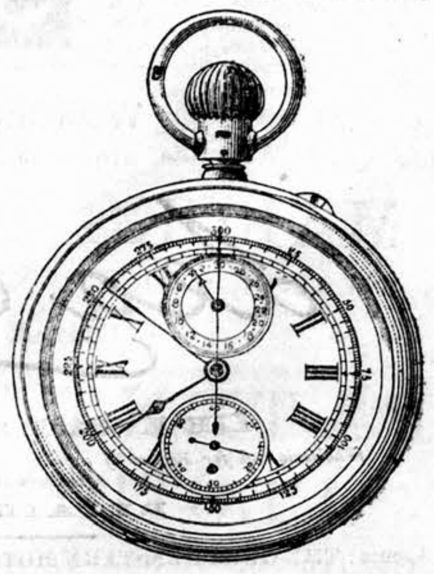

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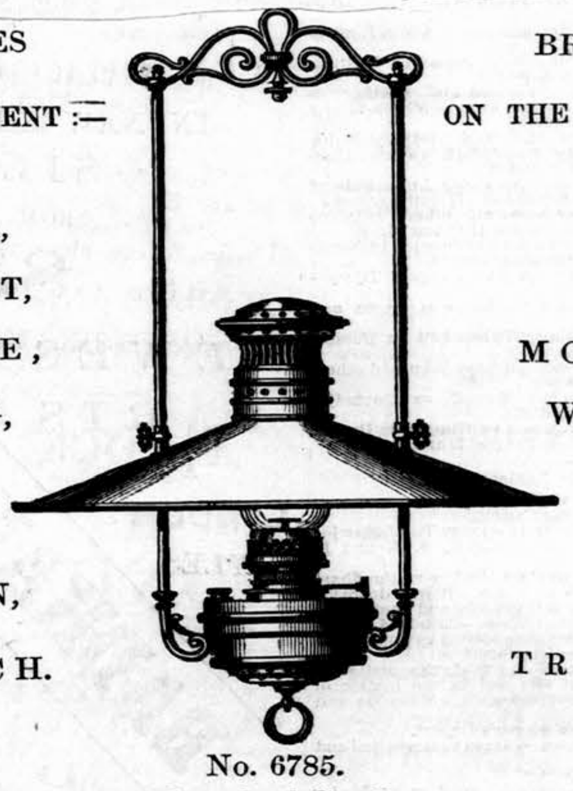

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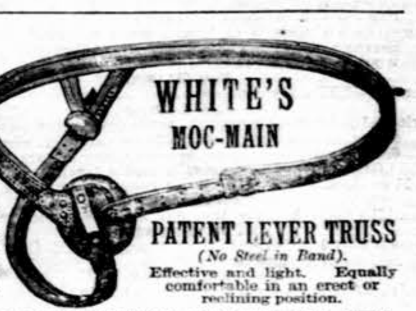

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